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OR,

Compendium of Entertaining Knowledge.

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[*To accompany the VIEW of THE GRAND PROCESSION BY WATER, we have also prefixed an exact Representation of the FUNERAL CAR, which conveyed the Remains of the late heroic NELSON, to St. Paul's, for Interment, Thursday, Jan.* 9, 1806.]

Intereſting Account of Alexander the Firſt, Emperor of Ruſſia. (With a finely engraved Portrait.)

TO eſtimate the characters of princes, and elucidate the policy of cabinets, is a taſk on which the ableſt writer will not enter without diffidence. So inſcrutable are the views that often regulate the conduct of courts; ſo unapparent are the cauſes that ſometimes reverſe or determine the lot of empire; and ſo variably are the intereſts of political connection, that it not only becomes impoſſible to anticipate the events of futurity, but almoſt impracticable to appreciate thoſe tranſactions of which we are the ſpectators. Who would have conjectured, a few weeks paſt, that the auguſt ſubject of the preſent memoir, after having made a moſt magnanimous and ſucceſsful ſtand againſt the ſubjugators of Europe, ſhould be induced to relinquiſh a conteſt in which he had been crowned with glory, without accompliſhing the great objects for which he had ſo honourably contended? But, ſuch is the mutability of human proſperity; and ſo fatally are the hopes, not only of individuals, but of nations, deceived! It remains for fortitude to ſuſtain, and wiſdom to repair thoſe diſaſters, which vigilance has failed to foreſee, and valour has not been able

Alexander, the firſt Ruſſian emperor* of the name, who has acted ſo diſtinguiſhed a part on the plains of Auſterlitz, was born† December the 12th, 1777. He was eldeſt ſon of the late emperor, Paul the firſt, by Maria Feodorovna, princeſs of Wirtemberg, his ſecond conſort. This princeſs is allied to the royal family of Pruſſia, and is ſtill living.

NOTES.

* *According to profeſſor Pallas, the ſtyle of the Ruſſian emperor is,* '*His majeſty, the moſt ſerene, moſt potent, and beloved emperor and autocrat of all the Ruſſias.*'

The appellation of Tzar *is ſuppoſed to have been borne by the monarchs of Ruſſia, ſo early as* 1015.

That of autocrat *was firſt aſſumed in July,* 1654, *by Alexey Mitzhailovitch, and imports a* ſelf-ruler. *In* 1721, *Peter the firſt added the dignity of* emperor *to his other titles.*

† *The birth of the preſent emperor was thus announced by an imperial ukaſe, dated the* 20*th of December,* 1777.—'*God having bleſſed their imperial highneſſes with a firſt-born ſon, and Us (Catherine the ſecond) with a grandſon,* Alexander Pavlovitch: *we ordain, that in all caſes and on all occaſions, in our empire, that relate to him, the title of* '*His imperial highneſs the grand duke Alexander Paulovitch,*

Catherine the ſecond, preſcient of the fate experienced by the unfortunate Paul, and anxious to perpetuate the imperial throne of Ruſſia to her poſterity, directed her particular attention to the education of her grandchildren, whom ſhe was accuſtomed regularly to queſtion, as to the nature and extent of their mental acquiſitions, before their preceptors, and for the benefit of whom, ſhe condeſcended to write various tracts, which under the title of 'Miſcellaneous Pieces, or the Library of the Grand Dukes,' were collected, and are ſtill preſerved in the imperial library at Peterſbourgh. As the preſent emperor had attained his nineteenth year previous to the deceaſe of Catherine, ſhe muſt have had the ſatisfaction to contemplate, in ſome degree, the maturity of thoſe intellectual powers, to the cultivation of which ſhe ſo eminently contributed. It is about this period that Chantreau, in his 'Philoſophical Travels in Ruſſia,' ſpeaks of Alexander as 'exceedingly promiſing.'

But Catherine, with all her felicity, was not invariably ſucceſsful. Anxious to behold the extenſion of her progeny, ſhe haſtened the marriage of her favourite grandſon, who, at the age of ſixteen, was united to Louiſa, princeſs of Baden Durlach, two years younger than the grand duke. She took the name of Elizaveta Alexievna, conformably with the rules of the Greek church. Of this marriage there has been no iſſue.

Shortly after the completion of his twenty-third year, (March 12th, O. S. 1801), Alexander, by a melancholy cataſtrophe, not uncommon to the ſovereigns of Ruſſia, was ſummoned to occupy the throne of his father; who had been ſtrangled on the night preceding, in his own palace, by two or three noble conſpirators.

The young monarch, a ſtranger to this tragedy, ſhed tears, when, on the morning of his acceſſion to the crown, he was ſaluted by the ſoldiers as their emperor!

Thus terminated the ſhort reign of the miſerable, and apparently, infatuated Paul. His life was without importance, and his death excited no enquiry.

The inauguration of Alexander was performed with great magnificence. The emperor and empreſs were both crowned at Moſcow, in September, 1801; the archbiſhop Platon, then one hundred and five years old, and who had placed the ſame diadem upon three of his ſucceſſive ſovereigns, officiating on the occaſion.

With the dethronement of Paul ended that ſyſtem of foreign aſcendancy, which threatened to annihilate the beſt intereſts of his country. There was at once a ſtop to the revolutionary intrigues of France. Ruſſia, indeed, afforded the only ſpot on which perſecuted royalty, and exiled honour were permitted to repoſe. Cultivating the friendſhip of England, extending and improving the metropolis of his empire, inviting and naturalizing valuable and illuſtrious aliens, and ameliorating the national juriſprudence, the emperor Alexander proved how ſeriouſly he had conſidered the welfare of the people over whom he was deſtined to reign, and his competency to diſcharge the duties of his elevated ſituation.

It is not to be ſuppoſed that ſuch a potentate could remain merely a ſpectator of the important ſcenes that were tranſacting on the theatre of European politics and warfare. But the policy of Ruſſia did not authorize a precipitate participation in the ſtruggles of the continent. Hitherto this power has been wholly paſſive, as to the contentions between France and England. Remote from the ſcene of conteſt, and unapproachable, at leaſt comparatively, by any power of whom he might have reaſon to ſtand in awe, nothing appears to have been more diſintereſted, more heroic, than the determination by which Alexander connected himſelf with the fortunes of Auſtria; and, even at the hazard of his own life, endeavoured to re-animate the ſpirit of that ancient and illuſtrious houſe.—Having acceded to the continental confederacy againſt France, Alexander haſtened to place himſelf at the head of

thoſe troops which he had marched to the aſſiſtance of the allies.

He embraced this opportunity for viſiting the king of Pruſſia. Alexander was graciouſly received by this potentate, whom he accompanied to the theatre of Berlin; where the people are reported to have called on the two ſovereigns for a vigorous oppoſition to the French. The interviews of monarchs are ſeldom unproductive of events commenſurate with the dignity of the parties. Over the tomb of Frederick the great, if intelligence is to be credited, theſe illuſtrious perſonages renewed the recollection of thoſe ties which formerly ſtrengthened the alliance of their reſpective families, and vowed to each other an invariable and permanent friendſhip. Experience will ſhew to what extent this tranſaction may affect the ſyſtem of European politics. Pruſſia, at any rate, is likely to have ſecured the co-operation of Ruſſia, ſhould ſhe be compelled, in her own defence, to reſent and reſiſt the predominating influence of France.

Inauſpicious as was the ſituation in which Alexander found the allied armies, he reſolutely headed his troops, rallied the ſpirits of the confederates, and determined to attack their common enemy. He performed prodigies of valour. It was in this conflict, which is ſuppoſed to have continued during three days, (from December the 2d to December the 4th, 1805,) that he had a horſe ſhot under him; that, in the hotteſt of the fire, he, who had never before engaged in battle, rode through the ranks exclaiming, 'Victory or death!' and, inſpiring in them the ſentiments which glowed within himſelf, was hailed by the aſſurance, 'We never will forſake our emperor!'

That ſuch courage ſhould have been ineffectually exerted, muſt occaſion matter of honourable regret to every reflecting and patriotic mind. An armiſtice being ſoon after concluded between the emperors of Germany and France, Alexander departed for Ruſſia.

Speculation might delight to enquire into the probable conſequences of military adventure on the mind of this eſtimable and powerful prince. He has braved the dangers of battle. Sacrificing his accuſtomed eaſe and tranquillity, regardleſs of perſonal diſaſter, and emulous only of ſignalizing himſelf as the benefactor of an oppreſſed monarch, he has willingly devoted himſelf to toil and peril, and acquired, in no mean degree, the conſideration due to exalted worth and illuſtrious atchievements. Alexander is not to be numbered with thoſe who ſeem contented tamely to relinquiſh the aſcendancy to which they are entitled. He who voluntarily endeavoured to oppoſe a barrier to the deſolation of diſtant ſtates, will magnanimouſly aſſert the honour and independence of his own dominions. It is, however, againſt the machinations of the common enemy that Ruſſia has principally to guard. The preſent chief of the French, never forgetful of his intereſts, has conſtantly evinced a diſpoſition to conciliate the Ruſſian ſovereign; who has only to remember, that what violence will fail to accompliſh, ſtratagem may be directed to ſecure.—More is ſometimes to be apprehended from intrigue than from force. To repeat the language of an illuſtrious ſtateſman, there is no ſafety for honeſt men, but by believing all poſſible evil of wicked men, and by acting with vigour, promptitude, and deciſion on that belief!

Of the perſonal character and appearance of the emperor Alexander, the charms and virtues of his empreſs, and the characteriſtics of the Ruſſian court, ſome intereſting deſcriptions, by an ingenious touriſt*, are here tranſcribed.

'Alexander,' ſays mr. Carr, 'is about twenty-nine years of age, his face is full, very fair, and his complexion pale; his eyes blue, and expreſſive of that beneficent mildneſs which is one of the prominent features of his character. His perſon is tall, luſty, and well proportioned; but being a little

NOTE.

* *Carr's ſplendid publication, intitled, 'A Northern Summer; or, Travels round the Baltic,' in 1804, and from which we have repeatedly made many intereſting extracts.*

deaf,

deaf, to facilitate his hearing, he ſtoops: his deportment is condeſcending, yet dignified. In the diſcharge of his auguſt duties he diſplays great activity and acuteneſs; but without ſhow and buſtle; the leading features of his mind are ſound diſcretion and humanity. He is ſo much an enemy to parade, that he is frequently ſeen wrapped up in his regimental cloak, riding about the capital alone, upon a little common droſhka. In this manner he has been known to miniſter to the wants of the poor.—It is his wiſh, if he ſhould be recogniſed in this ſtate of privacy, that no one will take off their hats; but the graciouſneſs of this deſire only puts the heart in the hand, as it uncovers the head. I have many times ſeen him in a chariot perfectly plain, of a dark olive, drawn by four horſes, driven by a bearded coachman, a common little poſtillion, and attended by a ſingle footman. Soldiers are always upon the look out for him, to give timely notice to the guard of his approach; without this precaution, it would be impoſſible, amidſt the crowd of carriages which is to be ſeen in the reſidence, to pay him the honours due to his rank.

'Although the emperor has never viſited England, he is perfectly acquainted with its character and manners, as he is with its language. He is very much attached to the Engliſh, numbers of whom have ſettled in the empire, and have formed, under the auſpices of the government, a ſort of colony*.'

'The face of the reigning empreſs,' obſerves mr. Carr, 'is very ſweet and expreſſive; her perſon is ſlight, but very elegant, and of the uſual height of her ſex; ſhe is remarkably amiable; and diffident, even to ſhyneſs. Her mind is highly cultivated, and her manners ſoft, gracious, and faſcinating.'

'Sunday,' continues mr. C. 'is always at Peterſburgh a day of great feſtivity; but it only manifeſts itſelf after the hours of devotion. On this day, the parade is well worthy the traveller's notice. It commences at ten o'clock, in that great area which lies between one ſide of the winter palace, and the magnificent creſcent, which formerly conſtituted the palace of Catherine's moſt cheriſhed favourite, Lanſkoi*.—The men amounted to four thouſand,

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* Alexander, *adds mr. Carr, has often been heard to ſay, that* 'the man within, whoſe reach Heaven has placed the greateſt materials for making life happy, was, in his opinion, an Engliſh country gentleman.'

'*A very amiable and reſpectable Engliſh gentleman,*' *continues mr. C. illuſtrating the character of Alexander the firſt,* '*mr. G—— of the treaſury, was, by the wiſh of Catherine, brought up with him, and was the playmate and aſſociate of his early years. The incidents of boyiſh days, ſo*

left their accuſtomed impreſſions upon the heart of Alexander: and though rank placed him at an immeaſurable diſtance from his early companion, he has never ceaſed to honour him with the moſt gracious regard, &c.

'*When an Engliſh gentleman, who, a ſhort time before the death of Paul, had frequently played duets upon the flute with the grand duke (Alexander), was preparing to quit the empire for his own country, Alexander thus apoſtrophiſed the flute of his friendly muſician—*'*Adieu, ſweet inſtrument! you have charmed away many an hour of care; often and deeply ſhall I regret the abſence of your enchanting ſounds: but you are going to breathe them in the beſt, and happieſt country, in the world.*'

'*Whilſt I was at Peterſburgh,*' *proceeds mr. C.* 'a book called '*Secret Memoirs of the Court of Peterſburgh,*' *was publiſhed. The author was a French emigrant, and had been cheriſhed by that court whoſe intrigues he had ungratefully exaggerated to the world. This man had the audacity to requeſt permiſſion of the emperor to return to Peterſburgh, which he had quitted ſome time before. The emperor ſent him word, that* 'his dominions *were open to every body, but he was not ſo much his enemy as to recommend his entering them.*'

* *Lanſkoi, or Lanſky, the favourite to*

thouſand, and preſented a very noble and martial appearance. Their uniform conſiſted of a round hat, with only a rim in front, and green feather; a ſhort green coat, buttoned tight round the body, and white duck breeches, cut very high, ſo that no waiſt-

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whom Catherine the ſecond appears to have been moſt tenderly attached, ſprung from an ancient Poliſh family; and was ſelected by the empreſs from her chevalier guards in 1780. *His figure was fine and intereſting. Finding his education had been neglected, Catherine (ſays mr. Tooke) took the care of his improvement on herſelf. She adorned his mind with every uſeful knowledge, and he was very ſoon as diſtinguiſhable for his acquirements, and the ſuperior elegance of his manners, as he was already by the graces of his perſon. Her love for this amiable youth was ardent and ſincere: ſhe admired in him her own creation; but this ſatisfaction was not of long continuance. Lanſkoi was attacked with a violent fever* (1784), *and periſhed in the flower of his age, in the arms of her majeſty, who laviſhed upon him, to the very laſt moment, all the tenderneſs the moſt paſſionate affection could inſpire.*

On the firſt ſhock occaſioned by the death of Lanſkoi, the empreſs (who ſurvived him about twelve years) ordered herſelf to be put to bed, indifferent to life or death, being almoſt entirely abſorbed in grief. She refuſed all ſuſtenance for ſeveral days, and remained three months without quitting her palace of Tzarſkoſelo. In the imperial gardens of that but, ſhe afterwards raiſed a ſuperb mauſoleum to Lanſkoi, juſt viſible, through the trees, from the windows of her private apartment. More than two years ſubſequently, when accidentally walking near this monument, ſhe was obſerved to ſhed abundance of tears! Of all thoſe whom ſhe had elected into her favour, Lanſkoi, indeed, beſt merited the kindneſs of Catherine. He loved and eſteemed her while living; and, at his deceaſe, it was found that he had bequeathed his property to her, by whoſe munificence it had been conferred. This legacy, however, was returned to the ſiſters of Lanſkoi, the empreſs reſerving to herſelf only the right of purchaſing ſome particular portion of it.

coat is neceſſary. The belly of the ſoldier is tightly ſtrapped in, for the purpoſe of giving an artificial breadth to the cheſt.

'The emperor came from the palace, mounted upon a beautiful grey charger, attended by two or three officers. He wore an amazing large cocked hat, faſtened under his chin by a black leather ſtrap, and buttoned, to prevent the wind from occaſioning any accident. The reſt of his dreſs was a ſhort coat of dark olive-green colour, decorated with a ſmall ſtar, and the cordon blue, white leather breeches, and high military boots, with very long projecting ſpurs. Upon this occaſion there is always a great concourſe of the commonalty, and a great muſter of officers to pay their reſpects to the emperor, who rode, at an eaſy canter, down the line.

'As he paſſed, I was much ſurpriſed to hear each company ſalute him with deep-toned voices; and highly gratified when I was informed that the ſalutation was—*good day to our emperor!* Upon his return, he alighted, and took his ſtation in the centre, when the regiments paſſed the emperor (who ſtood uncovered all the time) in open order, the band playing and officers ſaluting. As the imperial colours paſſed (which time, or war, or both, had reduced to a few ſhreds of ſilk) all the officers and ſpectators bowed! As the laſt company was marching off the ground, a lane was formed to the palace through the people, who gazed upon their young emperor with enthuſiaſtic delight.'

Reigning in the affections of his people, poſſeſſing abſolute controul over the reſources of a mighty empire, with diſpoſitions to improve theſe advantages, and ability to bring them into action, to the emperor of Ruſſia mankind may reaſonably look for ſome portion of that illuſtrious atchievement, without which the ancient edifice of civil ſociety, in its preſent ſtate of mutilation, cannot long reſiſt the aſſaults of its adverſaries. Alexander, profiting by his recent initiation into the buſineſs of war, will haſten to reform the errors of his military ſyſtem, and, having

ing improved the temper and diſcipline of his forces, will be ambitious of directing this maſs of power to ſome object, at once ſignal and beneficial.

Diſcretion, firmneſs, and courage, qualities which his opponents acknowledge him to poſſeſs, appear not to have been granted to this potentate in vain. He cannot miſtake the ſituation in which he is deſtined to act. Never will it be forgiven him, by the inexorable Napoleon, that he has generouſly and openly protected the perſecuted adherents of the houſe of Bourbon; that, in his progreſs towards Vienna, he had the conſtancy not to forget the legitimate claimant of the throne of France, whom he viſited with reſpect, and embraced with kindneſs. Nor will it be paſſed over, that he has uniformly refuſed to recogniſe the imperial dignity aſſumed by Bonaparte. It is not for the emperor of Ruſſia to be unmindful of theſe conſiderations. He muſt diſcern the ſigns of the times; and convinced that there is no ſafety but in the ſword, he will doubtleſs be prepared to encounter the worſt reſentment of an implacable enemy. There remains now neither ſoothing in ſupplication, nor ſafety in ſubmiſſion. Only that people may expect independence and happineſs, who are determined to confirm them with their blood, or relinquiſh them but with their lives.—*Univ. Mag.*

Account of the late Sir Robert Kingſmill, Bart. Admiral of the Red.

THIS gentleman, whoſe original name was Brice, was the deſcendant of a very ancient and reſpectable family long ſettled at the town of Belfaſt, in Ireland: he was born about the year 1730. Having from his earlieſt infancy diſplayed a predilection in favour of a naval life, he was indulged by his parents in that propenſity, and accordingly entered at a proper age into the royal navy. In the ſubordinate ranks of midſhipman and maſter's mate he conſtantly diſplayed a diligent attention to the duties of his ſtation, as well as care, and a conviction of the neceſſity of it, far beyond what has generally appeared in the character of youth.—Such having been the promiſing outline and traits of his conduct, he was very deſervedly appointed a lieutenant on the 24th of April, 1756. By an unremitting perſeverance in the ſame ſteps, he eſtabliſhed his own credit, and acquired the eſteem, the confidence, and the love of all his ſuperiors. After remaining from the commencement of the war, till the beginning of the year 1761, without obtaining any advancement, a circumſtance which he endured not only without murmur, but without manifeſting any other kind of impatience than what was produced by the honeſt wiſh of diſtinguiſhing himſelf in the ſervice of his country more conſpicuouſly than the ſtation which he then was in permitted, he was at the end of the month of January ſent to ſea for the firſt time in an independent ſtation, as acting commander of the Swallow ſloop of war. His very outſet in life as a naval commander, was attended with one of thoſe ſucceſſes, which, though trivial in themſelves, are conſidered even by perſons whoſe minds ſoar above ſuperſtition, as ominous of proſperity; at leaſt they ſerve as incentives to exertion.—Being employed in cruiſing off the coaſt of France, he fell in with, and captured almoſt without reſiſtance, a privateer belonging to Bayonne, called the Sultan. Equalling as it did in force the veſſel which mr. Kingſmill himſelf commanded, the adroitneſs and eaſe with which he effected his conqueſt reflected no leſs honour on him than he could poſſibly have acquired by the moſt hard-fought action. Being confirmed on the 3d of July following in that rank and ſtation, which had before been only temporary, he was ordered to the Weſt Indies as commander of the Baſiliſk bomb ketch. This veſſel formed one of the armament ordered thither with rear-admiral, afterwards lord Rodney, on an expedition planned againſt the iſland of Martinico. The armament ſailed from Spithead on the 18th of October, and arrived off Martinico on the 7th of January. The whole iſland having ſubmitted to the Britiſh arms on the 15th of February, all the reſt of

of the French poſſeſſions and colonies in that part of the world, as though conſidering reſiſtance was fruitleſs againſt men who had ſo rapidly forced ſome of the ſtrongeſt fortified holds either in that or any other country, immediately ſurrendered; and the iſlands of St. Lucia, Grenada, together with St. Vincent, paſſed into the poſſeſſion of the conquerors of their countrymen, without the ſmalleſt attempt towards their defence. This ſervice being ſo ſucceſsfully accompliſhed, mr. Brice was ordered back to England, and immediately on his arrival appointed to command one of the yachts then equipping for the purpoſe of conveying from Stade the princeſs Charlotte of Mecklenburg, the betrothed queen to his preſent majeſty, together with her ſuite. This honourable and complimentary command was not held, however, without danger, the whole fleet being aſſailed by a moſt tremendous ſtorm of long continuance, in the courſe of which not only the yachts, but the ſhips of war which convoyed them were in the utmoſt peril. Nevertheleſs, ſeamanſhip and exertion enabled them all to weather it, and bring their illuſtrious charge to England in perfect ſafety. The yacht being paid off, captain Brice remained unemployed from the concluſion of the year 1761, till the 26th of May in the enſuing ſpring, when he was raiſed to the rank of poſt captain, and appointed to the Creſcent frigate. He was immediately ſubſequent to this advancement ordered to the Weſt Indies, where he remained till the end of the year 1764; being then ordered to England, he was paid off early in the enſuing ſpring, and retired for a time from the fatigues of a long, laborious, and uninterrupted ſervice, to the relaxation attendant on a private life, and the comforts of domeſtic ſociety. In 1766, he married miſs Kingſmill, a Berkſhire lady of very reſpectable family, and in conſequence of that union obtained poſſeſſion of a very conſiderable landed property, and likewiſe received his majeſty's permiſſion to aſſume the name of Kingſmill. The activity of his mind being rather ill-ſuited to time of profound peace; his pecuniary circumſtances very affluent, and himſelf poſſeſſing no deſire to encounter the fatigue and trouble of a naval life when he could ſo very immaterially contribute to the ſervice of his country, he declined accepting any commiſſion from the time of his quitting the Creſcent till the beginning of the year 1778, when the inſidious conduct of the court of France rendering a rupture more than probable, and holding forth indeed every expectation of a long, ſevere, and bloody conteſt, he quitted, without the ſmalleſt regret, the pleaſures of retirement, together with all thoſe ſocial comforts which he had enjoyed, and accepted the command of the Vigilant, of 64 guns, then under equipment for the channel or home ſervice. In this ſhip he was preſent on the 27th of July following, at the memorable encounter which took place off Uſhant between the French fleet commanded by the count d'Orvilliers, and that of Britain by admiral Keppel; and although very materially engaged, yet was ſo fortunate as to have no more than two of his people killed, and three wounded. The rage of the party, and the known independence of captain Kingſmill's principles, cauſed the country to loſe the advantage of his knowledge and abilities during the greater part of the war which had then commenced. The Vigilant being ordered at the concluſion of the year to the Weſt Indies, this gentleman removed from that ſhip, and was not appointed to any other till after the great political revolution which took place in the month of April, 1782. Not long after this, he received a commiſſion appointing him to command the Elizabeth, of 74 guns, a ſhip which had immediately before received ſo complete a repair as to be conſidered equal to one juſt launched. The delays which unavoidably impede even the civil departments of the naval ſervice, in time of war, prevented this ſhip from being ready for ſea at the time the late earl, then lord viſcount Howe ſailed for the Streights to attempt the relief of Gibraltar, in the face of the combined fleets of France and Spain. Grievous

must have been the disappointment to an officer possessing so much energy and activity of mind, so much true zeal to distinguish himself in the service of his country, at finding himself precluded by unavoidable circumstances from being personally concerned in an enterprise which appeared to promise such great opportunity of acquiring renown. During the absence of this armament he was appointed to conduct a small squadron, of which the Elizabeth formed a part, that was ordered to be fitted for the East Indies. The delays naturally incident to the complete equipment of a naval force, intended for long and active service in a far distant station, were very considerably augmented by the inclemency of the weather, so that it was the 17th of January before captain Kingsmill was enabled to sail from Spithead. The force under his orders consisted of the Elizabeth (his own ship), with the Grafton, of 74 guns, the Europe, of 64, and the Iphigenie frigate, of 32 guns. Misfortune attended this armament from the first moment of its departure. After it had with much difficulty reached the bay of Biscay, a continued tempest, rendered still more inauspicious from the wind which occasioned it, being adverse to the intended course of the squadron, dispersed all the ships which composed it, the greatest part of which were not only completely dismasted, but so much shaken and injured in their hulls by the repeated shocks of the sea, that it was with the greatest difficulty some of them were prevented from foundering. They all, however, were fortunate enough to effect their return in safety, and captain Kingsmill, who with the most unremitting perseverance strove to make his passage, though separated from all his companions, was at length, notwithstanding he was more fortunate in having sustained less injury than they had done, compelled to put back.

(To be continued.)

A Splendid Masonic Procession, and Presentation of two elegant Vases to Lieut. Gen Sir J. Doyle, Bart. K. C.

have, in a manner highly creditable to themselves, and doubtless very gratifying to the feelings of the governor, manifested their attachment to him by splendid and elegant tokens of their friendship.

All the members belonging to the lodges met at the assembly rooms in Market-place, last Friday morning, and shortly afterwards sent a deputation to lieutenant-general sir John Doyle, to request that he would do them the honour of a visit.—The general was first conducted to an adjoining apartment, where brother Le Moire presented to him an apron, embroidered in a style of splendour and elegance surpassing any thing ever witnessed, and executed by that gentleman, as a suitable decoration for the fete.

Sir John then repaired to the long-room, where he was received with every mark of cordial and animated affection that it was possible to convey. A chair was provided for him between the two masters in the east, and in the west stood the two senior wardens; and upon the table in front of them, were placed the two vases.—Between the two wardens stood the rev. mr. Iddell, chaplain to both lodges, and appointed by them to deliver the address.

The other officers and members were placed according to their masonic rank and seniority.

After sir John had taken his place, the chaplain stepped forward, and in the name of both lodges delivered

THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

'If to merit the love and admiration of our country, be an object gratifying to the feelings of a virtuous mind, you, sir, must enjoy that felicity in its most pure and perfect form.

'It is not necessary for us to enumerate your talents and eminent virtues, they are universally known; but, we cannot withhold from you that tribute of gratitude, which you so justly merit from our body.

'We consider it the highest honor, to have enrolled in our society, a name that sheds lustre on the nation that gave it birth. Distinguished abilities exerted in the service of our country; in the

ſenate, in the field, and in the diſcharge of the moral duties of private life, juſtly claim our gratitude and applauſe.

'It falls to the lot of few, deſervedly to riſe to eminence in any department of the ſtate; to a very few indeed, to ſhine forth the eloquent and impreſſive orator, the gallant general, and the philanthropiſt on the moſt enlarged and liberal ſcale. In you ſir, we ſee all thoſe combined and daily exerciſed.

'It is highly gratifying to us to ſee a member of our ſociety become every where the object of admiration.

'Impreſſed with this ſentiment, your brethren of lodges 116 and 222, have come to the unanimous reſolution of preſenting you with a VASE from each lodge, decorated with ſuitable emblems and inſcriptions, which they entreat you will do them the honour to accept, as a ſmall mark of their love, eſteem, and gratitude.'

To which the general made the following reply.

'Gentlemen,

'My heart muſt be formed of far different materials indeed, were it poſſible that I could remain unmoved by this mark of your affection.

'It does in truth overpower me, for although not wholly unaccuſtomed to addreſs a public aſſembly, yet I find it impoſſible to do juſtice to feelings ſo ſtrongly excited by your goodneſs. Happy indeed ſhould I be, could I hope to have merited the eulogium conveyed in your eloquent addreſs; but no, gentlemen, it is your kind partiality that over-rates my humble talents and poor ſervices, though it does not bear juſtice to the anxious wiſhes of my heart for your happineſs.

'I accept, not only with pleaſure, but with an honeſt pride, thoſe flattering ſymbols of regard, from a body known throughout the univerſe, for its humanity and benevolence; ſplendid and elegant in themſelves, theſe ſymbols derive their value in my eyes from the ſentiment of affectionate regard, inſcribed by the hand of friendſhip upon them.

'Were the principles of our ſociety generally diffuſed, a ſpirit of pure philanthropy, ſpreading its protecting wings over the earth, would guard it againſt thoſe ſcenes of turbulence and anarchy, which have torn aſunder the bonds of civilized ſociety, deluged half Europe with blood, and made man the bittereſt enemy to man.

'The approbation of any portion of my fellow-citizens, is at all times grateful to my heart; but it receives additional value in thus coming from a ſociety, the baſis of whoſe union, is to fear God, to honour the king, and to love their neighbours as themſelves.'

Brother Le Lacheur then preſented ſir John with a ſuit of the moſt ſuperb furniture for his charger, which had been obtained for the viceroy of Mexico, but taken in a Spaniſh ſhip by captain Le Lacheur. The captain obſerved, on delivering this elegant preſent, that it had originally been intended for one of our avowed enemies; but it was with heartfelt pleaſure, he ſaw it tranſferred to a gentleman, the benevolence of whoſe mind extended to the whole human race.

The meeting then proceeded from the rooms in proceſſion, to the government-houſe.

On their arrival at the government-houſe, they were entertained with an elegant collation, conſiſting of every variety of the ſeaſon, choice wines, &c.

Several loyal and appropriate toaſts were given, and a number of capital ſongs added much to the hilarity of the day.

The vaſes are of the moſt beautiful workmanſhip, and ornamented with brilliants.

Lodge 334, alſo aſſiſted at the ceremony, they having been members of the other lodges at the time the vaſes were voted, and ſubſcribers thereto; but recently formed into a diſtinct body, by a ſeparate charter.

The following are the inſcriptions engraved upon the two vaſes:

LODGE, NO. 116.

To the honourable lieutenant-gen. ſir John Doyle, bt. K. C. colonel of the 87th (or prince of Wales Iriſh)

regt. lieut.-gov. and commander in chief of the iſlands of Guernſey and Alderney, &c. &c.

'We the free and accepted maſons of lodge No. 116, beg leave to aſſure you, that we participate in the general ſentiments of gratitude expreſſed by our fellow-citizens, for the eſſential benefits we have received from your able and energetic adminiſtration, that has given to all a confidence never before experienced.

'We have ſeen you combine the talents of an experienced general, with the kindeſt urbanity to all within the ſphere of your government.

'Your example has ſupported the objects moſt dear to our ſociety: to fear God, to honour the king, and to love our neighbour as ourſelves, and you have proved to us, that the heart which is boldeſt in the battle, is ſofteſt to the diſtreſſes of the weak.

'Accept, ſir, we requeſt, this ſmall mark of our grateful attachment, in ſome degree emblematical of your diſtinguiſhed qualities; and may the God of all light and truth, bleſs, direct, and proſper all your public and private undertakings, is the prayer of, Sir,

Your ſincere and devoted ſervants,

THE MEMBERS OF LODGE 116.

LODGE, NO. 222.

To the honourable lieut. gen. ſir John Doyle, bt. K. C. col. of the 87th (or prince of Wales's Iriſh) regt. lieut. gen. and commander in chief of the iſlands of Guernſey and Alderney, &c. &c.

'We the free and accepted maſons of Mariners lodge, No. 222, penetrated with a lively and ſincere ſenſe of gratitude, eſteem, and admiration of your eminent talents, your public and private virtues, which have been moſt energetically diſplayed with the higheſt advantage to his majeſty's ſervice, the greateſt benefit to this iſland, and to the general intereſts of humanity, which our lodge has experienced in common with every individual under the ſphere of your government, with profound deference and reſpect, beg leave to offer you a cup, with emblems in ſome ſmall degree characteriſtic of your diſtinguiſhed and amiable qualities, but intended more as a laſting teſtimony of our gratitude and regard; and may the Lord of light and truth watch over, protect, and proſper all your public and private undertakings, is the prayer of, Sir,

Your grateful and attached friends, and humble ſervants,

THE MEMBERS OF LODGE 222.

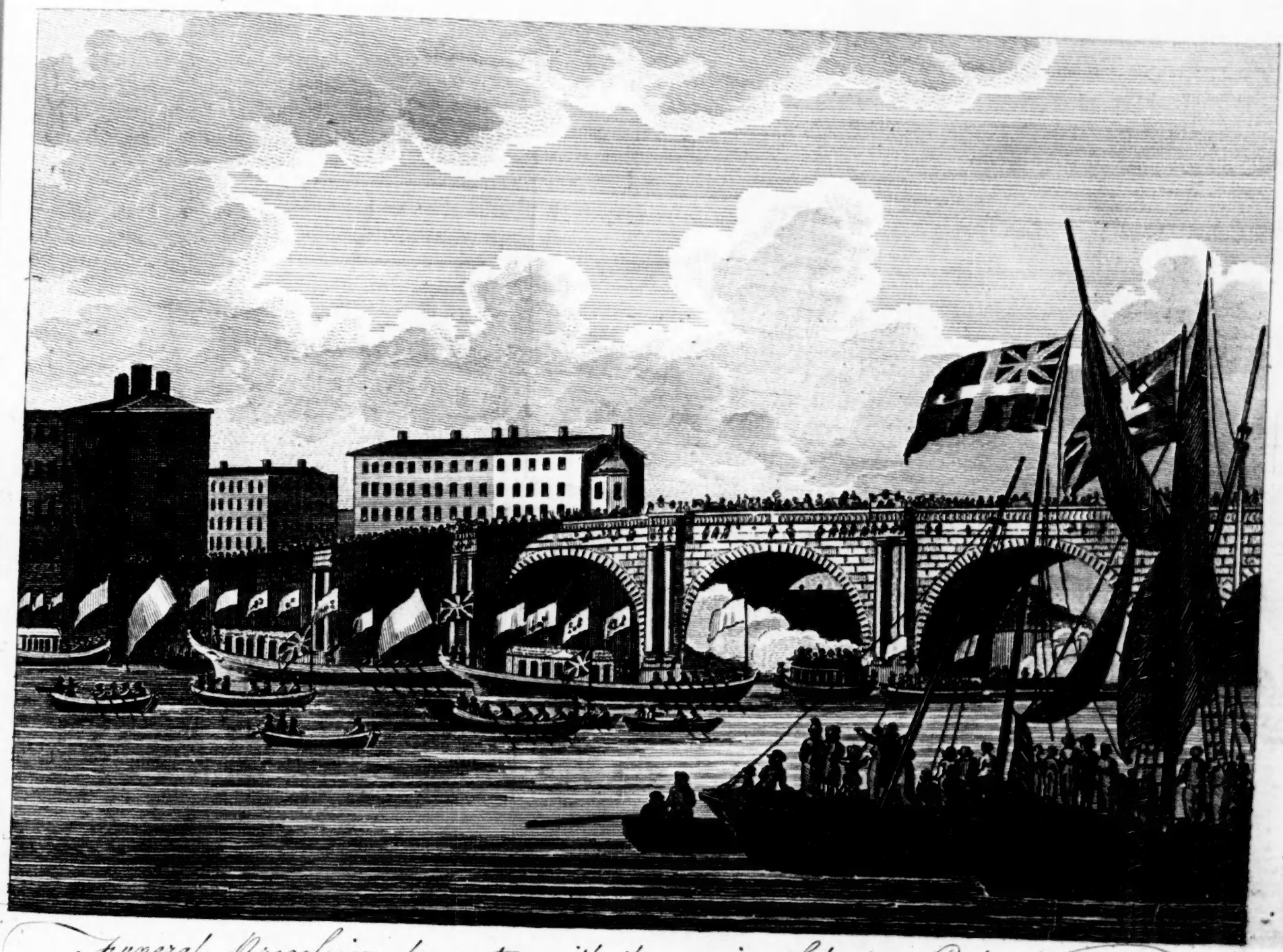
[As a proof of the eſteem and affection of the *inhabitants at large* of the iſland of Guernſey, they have alſo preſented our gallant countryman, lieut. gen. ſir J. Doyle, bart. with another elegant and highly valuable vaſe, accompanied by a ſuitable addreſs; to which he returned an appropriate reply.]

Account of the Proceſſion and Ceremonies obſerved in the Funeral of Lord Nelſon. (With an elegantly engraved View of the Proceſſion by Water, taken at the moment when the Barge with the Body paſſed the center Arch of Blackfriars' Bridge.)

THE LYING IN STATE AT GREENWICH.

ON Saturday the 4th of January, the preparations for the public to pay their laſt tribute to the remains of the immortal Nelſon were completely finiſhed; and about one o'clock the princeſs of Wales, attended by her retinue, entered the ſaloon, where ſhe remained for ſeveral hours, contemplating with ſilent ſorrow the laſt ſolemn obſequies paid to the remains of the gallant hero. After her departure a few perſons of reſpectability were alſo admitted by the governors, to ſee the body lie in ſtate.

The rev. mr. Scott, lord Nelſon's favourite chaplain, whom in his laſt moments he earneſtly requeſted to pay particular attention to his remains till they were interred, accompanied by mr. France's partner of Pall Mall, the undertaker, remained with the body the whole of the night, and on Sunday, at eleven o'clock, the hall and gate were



Funeral procession by water with the remains of the late Lord Nelson

glorious victory at the [illegible] mourners, appointed from the lord chamberlain's office, alſo attended, two on each ſide the coffin, and three on their ſtruggle, were ſadly maimed.

It is calculated that not above 15,000 ſaw this ſpectacle; and when the doors

at your government, with profound deference and respect, beg leave to offer you a cup, with emblems in some small

the whole of the night, and on Sunday, at eleven o'clock, the hall and gate

were opened for the admiſſion of ſtrangers.

The painted chamber was fitted up for this melancholy ſpectacle, with peculiar taſte and elegance, by mr. France.

A platform was erected along the chamber, with two diviſions, one for the ingreſs and the other for the egreſs of the ſpectators; at the further end of which, elevated ſix feet, a portion was railed off, in the form of a creſcent, within which a canopy was erected of black cloth, feſtooned with gold; the feſtoons ornamented with the plume of triumph; the coronet and the ſtem of the San Joſef, a Spaniſh admiral's ſhip, already quartered in his lordſhip's arms, and the back field with an eſcutcheon of his lordſhip's arms. Motto—*Palmam qui meruit ferat*; ſurmounted by a laurel wreath, encircling Neptune's trident, and a palm branch in *ſautier*; and above the whole, a golden wreath, with the word TRAFALGAR inſcribed within it. Solar rays ſurrounded his lordſhip's ſhield, and bearing the motto, *Tria juncta in uno*, were appropriately interſperſed in the back ground. The coffin, richly ornamented, containing the body, lying beneath it, covered with a black velvet pall, lined with white ſatin, turned up at the foot, ſo as to expoſe the lower part of the coffin (which was turned towards the entrance) to the ſpectators. On the top was lord Nelſon's coronet, ſupported on a black velvet cuſhion richly fringed: at the head of which ſat the rev. mr. Scott, chaplain of the Victory, as chief mourner, ſeated in an elbow chair, dreſſed in his coſſack, and without powder; and at the foot was a pedeſtal covered with black velvet, trimmed with rich fringe, black and yellow alternately, and ſupporting models, richly gilt, of his lordſhip's ſhields, gauntlets, ſword and helmet ſurmounted by a naval crown and *chalic*, or triumphal plume, preſented to his lordſhip by the grand ſeignior, in approbation of his glorious victory at the Nile. Ten mourners, appointed from the lord chamberlain's office, alſo attended, two on each ſide the coffin, and three on each ſide the canopy; the former ſtanding, the latter ſitting: they were dreſſed in deep mourning, with black ſcarfs, full powdered and wearing bag-wigs. Ten banners exhibiting various quarterings of his lordſhip's arms belonging to the ſeveral orders, and each bearing the motto inſcribed on the eſcutcheon, elevated on ſtaves, were pendant towards the coffin. Four high benches covered with black cloth were placed two on each ſide the coffin, ſupporting twelve elegant ſilver *treſſles*, with two wax candles in each. The railing was in the form of a creſcent, about three feet in height, outſide of which the ſpectators viewed the funeral ſaloon, and on the inſide were ſtationed ſeveral perſons from the lord chamberlain's office, appropriately dreſſed. Volunteers belonging to the Greenwich and Deptford aſſociation remained at the head of each avenue, and round the railing, to prevent riot, and to keep the throng in continual motion onward. The ſteps leading to and coming from the ſaloon were covered with matting and black cloth, as was the whole of the chamber floor.—Double rows of ſconces, highly plated, each with two branches, and containing wax lights, were ſuſpended around the ſaloon, with eſcutcheons bearing two ſhields and a coronet between each pair; above them a white ſatin belt was brought all round, as a relief from the dead black: ſingle rows of ſconces and eſcutcheons were fixed in a ſimilar manner to the other parts of the chamber. A large black curtain, feſtooned, was ſuſpended at the entrance to the ſaloon. At the end of the avenue for egreſs a guard was placed, who directed the ſpectators, as they came out of the hall, to paſs on to the back gate of the hoſpital, and depart, to prevent confuſion.

This melancholy exhibition continued three days—Sunday, Monday, and Tueſday: it is needleſs to detail the various accidents which occurred from the great avidity of the populace; many were diſappointed, and many, in their ſtruggle, were ſadly maimed.

It is calculated that not above 15,000 ſaw this ſpectacle; and when the doors

finally closed on Tuesday evening, a multitude, that almost extended from Greenwich to London, were turned back.

THE PROCESSION BY WATER.

On Wednesday, at half-past seven o'clock, the heralds, and the naval officers who were to assist at the procession by water, assembled at the Admiralty, and from thence proceeded about eight to Greenwich. At ten o'clock they assembled at the governor's house within Greenwich-hospital, and proceeded from thence to the barges appointed for them. The body was then carried from the saloon through the great hall, out at the eastern portal, round the Royal Charlotte ward to the north gate, and placed on board the state barge: the coffin was covered with a velvet pall, adorned with escutcheons.

In the first barge was the standard at the head: the guidon was borne by captain Durham, supported by two lieutenants in full uniform coats, with black waistcoats, breeches, and stockings, and crape round their hats and arms.

In the second barge were the officers of arms, bearing the target, sword, helm, and crest, of the deceased. The banner of the deceased, as knight of the bath, was borne by captain Rotherham, at the head of the barge.—The great banner was borne at the door-place by captain Moorsom, who was supported by two lieutenants.

In the third barge was the body.—This barge was covered with black velvet, and adorned with black feathers. In the centre was a viscount's coronet, and three bannerolls were affixed to the outside of the barge. In the steerage was six trumpets and six lieutenants of the royal navy. Clarencieux, king of arms, sat at the head of the coffin, bearing a viscount's coronet upon a black velvet cushion. The standard of the united kingdom was at the head of the barge, borne by captain ———. The state barge was rowed by forty-six seamen belonging to our dear departed hero's ship the Victory. The other barges were rowed by picked men from the Greenwich pensioners.

In the fourth barge, which was also covered with black cloth, were:

Chief mourner, admiral sir Peter Parker, bart.

Train-bearer to the chief mourner, the hon. capt. Blackwood.

Supporters to the chief mourner, admirals lords Hood and Radstock.

Six assistant mourners, vice-admirals Caldwell, Hamilton, Nugent, Bligh, sir Roger Curtis, and sir C. M. Pole, barts.

Four supporters of the pall, vice-admirals Whitshed, Savage, Taylor, and rear-admiral E. Harvey.

Six bearers of the canopy, rear-admirals Aylmer, Domett, T. Wells, Drury, sir Isaac Coffin, and sir W. H. Douglas, barts.

They were all in mourning cloaks over their full uniform coats. The banner of emblems was borne in this barge, by lord Nelson's own captain, capt. T. M. Hardy.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

2. Capt. Wood, harbour master. — 1. Capt. Ludlam, harbour master.

3. water bailiff.

4. Rulers of the company of watermen, &c.

5. Chaplain and staff of river fencibles.

6. Boat with drums muffled

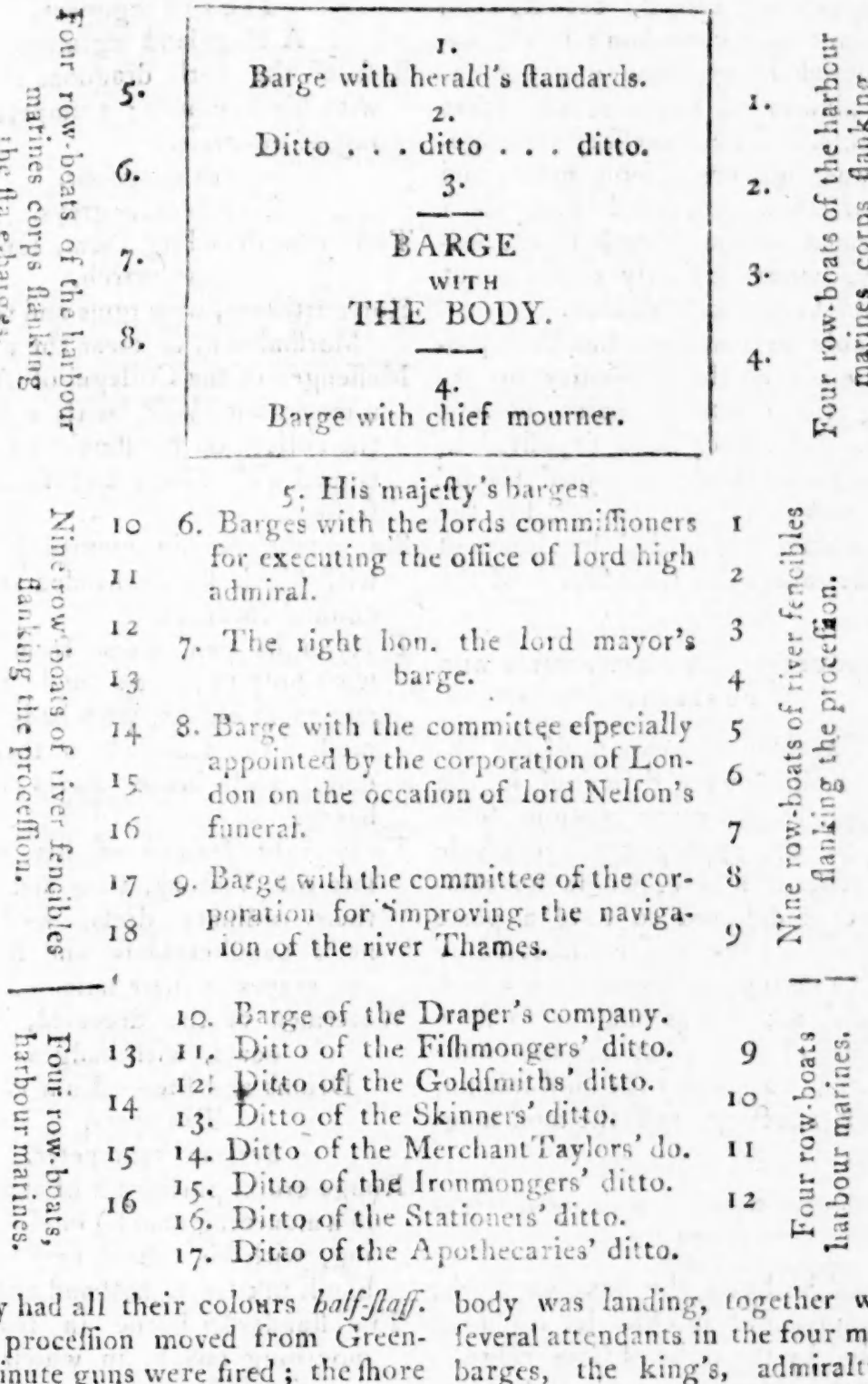
7. Officer commanding gun-boats.

River fencibles.

2d gun-boat.	1st gun-boat.
4th ditto.	3d ditto.
6th ditto.	5th ditto.
8th ditto.	7th ditto.
10th ditto.	9th ditto.

8. Row-boat with officers. — 8. Row-boat with officers.

PROCESSION OF STATE BARGES.



They had all their colours *half-ſtaff*. As the proceſſion moved from Greenwich minute guns were fired; the ſhore was lined with ſpectators; every hat was off, and every countenance expreſſed the deepeſt regret felt at the loſs of ſo great a hero. Not a veſſel was ſuffered to diſturb the proceſſion. The decks, yards, rigging, and maſts, of the numerous ſhips on the river, were all crowded with ſpectators: the number of ladies was immenſe.

As the proceſſion paſſed the Tower, the great guns were fired. It reached Whitehall-ſtairs about a quarter paſt body was landing, together with the ſeveral attendants in the four mourning barges, the king's, admiralty, lord mayor's and city barges, lay upon their oars.

The extreme violence of the wind, being ſouth-weſterly, much impeded the progreſs of the boats in their making the point of land oppoſite Somerſet-houſe; however, by great labour on the part of the rowers, the line of proceſſion was tolerably well obſerved to the laſt. Minute guns were fired during the landing of the body, &c. &c.——Juſt at which

period a heavy ſtorm of hail came on, that threw the crowd, collected on ſhore, into ſome confuſion; it alſo rather injured the appearance of the canopy, plumes of feathers, and other ornaments. The neceſſary arrangement was, however, ſoon made, and the proceſſion proceeded through a line formed by the guards to the Admiralty, where it finally cloſed about a quarter before four o'clock.

Suitable preparations had been previouſly made at the Admiralty for receiving the revered remains of lord Nelſon. The body was depoſited in what is called the 'captains' room,' which was hung with black for the awful occaſion, guarded by ſome of the undertakers and the officers of the houſe.

THE PROCESSION TO ST. PAUL'S AND FUNERAL.

On Thurſday the remains of the immortal Nelſon were depoſited in the place appointed by our gracious ſovereign, as the appropriate receptacle of the relics of a hero, whoſe unexampled worth deſerved to have a place apart from others, and conſecrated by itſelf. The funeral honours by which a grateful nation was anxious to ſhew its ſenſe of his great ſervices were completed in a manner the moſt ſolemn, the moſt affecting, and the moſt magnificent.

The following was the order of the proceſſion:

His royal highneſs the duke of York, as commander in chief led the line, aſſiſted by the duke of Cambridge.

A detachment of the 10th light dragoons.

Part of the 42d Highland regiment.

The buffs—band playing 'Rule Britannia,' drums muffled.

Ninety-ſecond Highland regiment, in echelons; a conſiderable depth between each: colours of the 92d, Egypt on them, hung with crape; band playing muffled.

Reſt of the 42d regiment; officers all with black ſcarfs; colours of the 42d, crape,

playing the Dead March.

The 81ſt regiment.

A Highland regiment.

Reſt of the 10th dragoons: officers with black cloaks; trumpets ſounding at intervals.

11th dragoons.

The Scotch greys.

Trumpets preceding them, ſounding dead march.

Horſe artillery, with guns and tumbrils.

Marſhalmen, to clear the way.

Meſſenger of the College of Arms in a mourning cloak, with a badge of the college on his ſhoulder; his ſtaff tipped with ſilver, and furled with ſarſnet.

Six conductors in mourning cloaks, with black ſtaves headed with ſilver counts' coronets.

Forty-eight penſioners from Greenwich-hoſpital, two and two, in mourning cloaks, with badges of the creſt of the deceaſed on their ſhoulders, and black ſtaves in their hands.

Forty-eight ſeamen of his majeſty's ſhip the Victory, two and two, in their ordinary dreſs, with black neck handkerchiefs, and ſtockings and crapes in their hats.

Watermen of the deceaſed, in blue coats, with badges.

Drums and fifes—drum major.

Trumpets.

Serjeant trumpeter.

Rouge croix, purſuivant of arms (alone in a mourning coach) in cloſe mourning, with his tabard over his cloak, black ſilk ſcarf, hatband and gloves.

The ſtandard, borne in front of a mourning coach, in which were a captain of the royal navy, ſupported by two lieutenants, in their full uniform coats with black cloth waiſtcoats, breeches, and black ſtockings, and crape round their arms and hats.

Trumpets.

Blue mantle purſuivant of arms (alone in a mourning coach) habited as rouge croix.

The guidon, borne in front of a mourning coach, in which were a captain of the royal navy, ſupported by

lieutenants, dreſſed as thoſe who bore and ſupported the ſtandard.

Servants of the deceaſed, in mourning, in a mourning coach.

Officers of his majeſty's wardrobe, in mourning coaches.

Gentlemen——Eſquires.

Deputations from the great commercial companies of London.

Phyſicians of the deceaſed, in a mourning coach.

Divines, in clerical habits.

Chaplains of the deceaſed, in clerical habits, and ſecretary of the deceaſed, in a mourning coach.

Trumpets.

Rouge dragon, purſuivant of arms (alone in a mourning coach), habited as a blue mantle.

The banner of the deceaſed, as a knight of the bath, borne in front of a mourning coach, in which were a captain of the royal navy, ſupported by two lieutenants, dreſſed as thoſe who bore and ſupported the guidon.

Officers who attended the body while it lay in ſtate in Greenwich, in mourning coaches.

A gentleman uſher (in a mourning coach) carrying a carpet and black velvet cuſhion, whereon the trophies were to be depoſited in the church.

Comptroller, treaſurer, and ſteward of the houſehold of the deceaſed (in a mourning coach) in mourning cloaks, bearing white ſtaves.

The carriages of the dukes of Suſſex, Cambridge, Kent, and Clarence.

A carriage of the prince of Wales, with mr. Sheridan, and col. Leigh.

His royal highneſs the prince of Wales, accompanied in his carriage by the dukes of Clarence and Kent, and earl Moira.

Detachments of horſe and guards.

After an interval of about half an hour, the remainder of the proceſſion proceeded as follows:

A herald (alone in a mourning coach) habited as the other officers of arms.

The great banner, borne in front of a mourning coach, in which were a captain and two lieutenants, as with the other banners.

A mourning coach, in which

The coronet of the deceaſed, on a black velvet cuſhion borne by Clarenceux king at arms, habited as before, and attended by two gentlemen uſhers.

The ſix lieutenants of the royal navy, habited as before, who bore the bannerolls, in two mourning coaches.

The ſix admirals, in like habits, who bore the canopy, in two mourning coaches.

The four admirals, in like habits, who ſupported the pall, in a mourning coach.

THE BODY,

Covered with a black velvet pall, adorned with ſix eſcutcheons, under a canopy, and placed on a funeral car, [for a repreſentation of which ſee next page] decorated with eſcutcheons, bannerolls, emblematical devices.—The car, formed like a man-of-war, adorned with the flags of the *Victory*, was drawn by ſix horſes.

Garter principal king at arms, in a mourning coach habited as the other officers of arms, with his ſceptre, attended by two gentlemen uſhers.

The chief mourner, in a long mourning cloak, with his two ſupporters, being admirals, and his train-bearer, being a captain in the royal navy, all in mourning cloaks over their full uniform coats; black waiſtcoats, breeches, and ſtockings; crape round their arms and hats.

Norroy king at arms, in a mourning coach, habited as the other officers of arms.

The banner of emblems in front of a mourning coach, in which were a captain and two lieutenants of the royal navy, as the other banners.

Relatives of the deceaſed.

Officers of the navy and army, according to their reſpective ranks; the ſeniors neareſt the body.

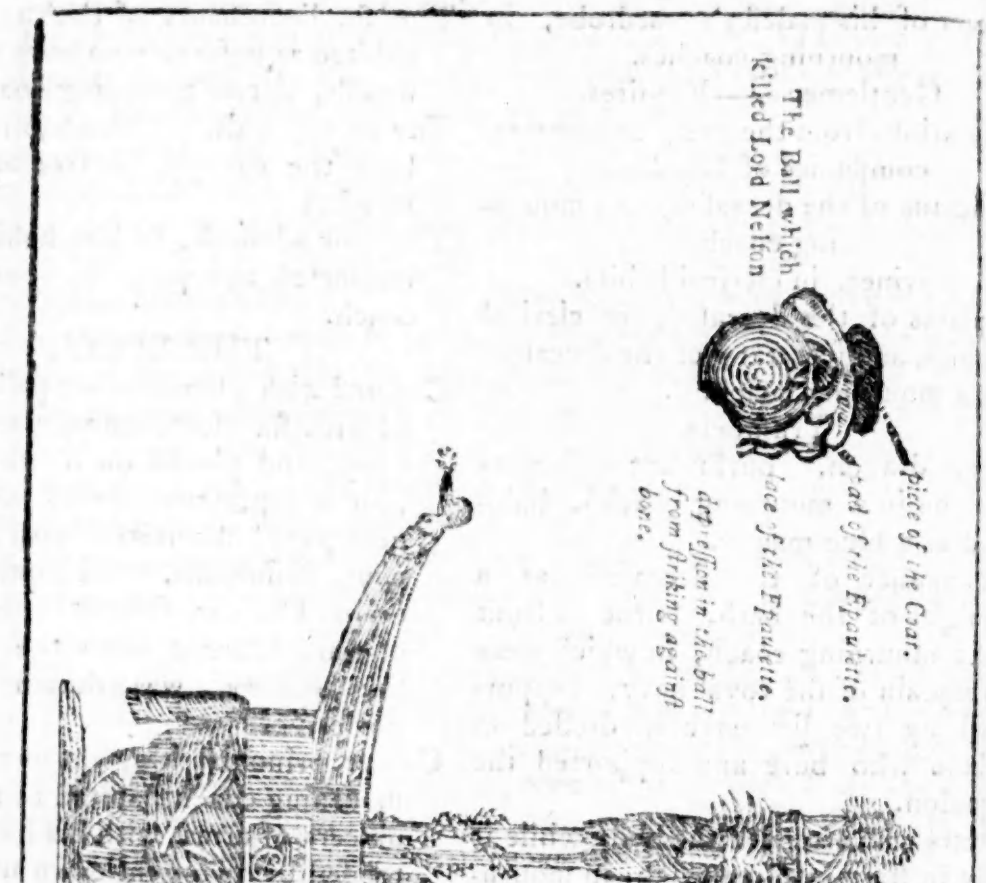
In all there were 178 carriages of different deſcriptions;

One mourning coach with ſix horſes; twenty-eight ditto with four; thirty-two ditto with two horſes;

Eleven carriages with ſix horſes; two ditto with four horſes;

The reſt with two horſes.

(To be concluded.)



Representation of the FUNERAL CAR *on which the Body of the late* LORD NELSON *was carried to St. Paul's for Interment, on Thurfday, Jan. 9, 1806.*

London Fashionable Full Dresses.

1. *CAP* of orange-coloured velvet, ornamented with rolls of muslin and white beads: dress of white muslin, cross-welted in the back and sleeves, white satin plaited front, trimmed with lace.

2. White satin hat, ornamented with spangles and gold ornament: white ostrich feathers: dress of crimson muslin, fastened round the waist with silk cord and tassels: sleeves open on the side, and drawn together with gold ornament, lined with white satin.

Parisian Fashions.

BLACK velvet is evidently the most prevailing colour for hats: the toques are of a great variety of colours; as white velvet, grey, pale-rose, nut-brown, deep-green, and deep-yellow: some of them also are black. The toques are in general ornamented with a feather or flowers.

The sleeves of the robes are still very puckered and short, especially in full dress.

The colours at present in vogue for the cloth great-coats are principally deep blue and bronze: those entirely of velvet are black, blue, chamois, or rose, lined with white satin, and worn with a satin scarf. A great number of *mamelucks* of black or blue velvet are seen. A mameluck must indispensably have a very deep lace, which must fasten down over the petticoat.

Chronological Table of Remarkable Occurrences in the Year 1805.

JANUARY.

3. *DIED* the earl of Roslyn, formerly lord chancellor of Great Britain.

7. A French messenger, with dispatches for the British government, arrived in the Downs, having been received on board the Tickler gun-brig from a flag of truce which came out of Boulogne. This messenger was the bearer of the overtures afterwards noticed in his majesty's speech to parliament.

8. Appointment of marquis Cornwallis to succeed marquis Wellesley in the government of India.

11. Letters of marque and reprisal issued against Spain.

Mr. Addington created a peer by the title of viscount Sidmouth, and afterwards appointed president of the council.

15. Commencement of the session of parliament. In the speech from the throne, his majesty took notice of pacific propositions having been received from France.

18. A grand chapter of the garter held by his majesty at St. James's.

22. The Spanish ambassador and his suite left London.

31. The London wet docks at Wapping opened, the tide admitted, and a brig introduced from the river Thames.

FEBRUARY.

4. A letter which Bonaparte had addressed to his majesty, with the overtures alluded to in his majesty's speech at the opening of the session of parliament, was communicated to the French legislative body.

6. The Abergavenny Indiaman wrecked off the Shambles; the captain, and nearly 300 of the crew and passengers, being drowned.

8. On the motion of sir Evan Nepean in the house of commons, leave was given to bring in a bill for continuing the suspension of the habeas corpus act in Ireland.

21. A French squadron, which had sailed from Rochfort, landed troops in Dominica, and made an attack on that island, but were repulsed by general Prevost. They afterwards visited other West-India islands, levied contributions, and returned to France.

25. The dowager queen of Prussia died in the 54th year of her age.

28. A bill for abolishing the slave trade, which mr. Wilberforce had introduced into the house of commons, was thrown out on the second reading, by a majority of seven.

MARCH.

5. The committee appointed by the houſe of commons, on the petitions reſpecting the Middleſex election, reported, that mr. Mainwaring was not duly elected, and that ſir Francis Burdett ought to have been returned.

11. Sir William Rawlins and Albion Cox, eſq. formerly ſheriffs of Middleſex, ordered by the houſe of commons to be impriſoned in newgate for their conduct at the Middleſex election.

17. The plan of the new Dutch conſtitution laid before the Batavian legiſlative aſſembly.

18. Bonaparte aſſumes the title of king of Italy.

The tenth report of the naval commiſſioners preſented, on which the motions reſpecting lord Melville, &c. were founded.

25. The petition of the Iriſh Roman catholics preſented in the houſe of peers by lord Grenville, and in the houſe of commons by mr. Fox.

30. A fleet of eleven ſail of the line, with troops on board, ſailed from Toulon, and proceeded down the Mediterranean.

APRIL.

8. In the houſe of commons, mr. Whitbread moved a ſeries of reſolutions, founded on the tenth report of the naval commiſſioners, and cenſuring the conduct of lord Melville. On the diviſion, the numbers on each ſide were equal, viz. 216, and the ſpeaker gave his caſting vote for the reſolutions. The reſolutions were preſented in an addreſs to his majeſty, and lord Melville afterwards reſigned his office of firſt lord of the admiralty.

9. The fleet from Toulon paſſed the Straights of Gibraltar, and formed a junction with Spaniſh and French ſhips in Cadiz, from which the combined ſquadrons ſoon after ſailed for the Weſt Indies.

18. A meeting of the livery of London, to conſider the abuſes brought to light by the publication of the tenth report of the naval commiſſioners, &c. This meeting was followed by a number of others on the ſame ſubject, in various parts of England.

19. The expedition under the command of ſir James Craig ſailed from Spithead.

23. Grand ceremony of the inſtallation of the knights of the garter at Windſor.

30. Lord Barham appointed firſt lord of the admiralty.

MAY.

1. A change in the Dutch conſtitution, and Schimmelpenninck placed at the head of the government, under the title of penſionary.

6. In the houſe of commons, mr. Whitbread having moved an addreſs to the king, praying his majeſty to eraſe the name of lord Melville from the liſt of the privy council, mr. Pitt intimated that his majeſty had already been adviſed to take that ſtep.

Died, the marquis of Lanſdown.

In the houſe of commons, mr. Calcraft laid on the table a declaration from ſir Francis Burdett, ſtating, that he would not defend his return for the county of Middleſex againſt the petition preſented on the part of mr. Mainwaring and others.

10. Lord Grenville made a motion in the houſe of lords for referring the petition of the Roman catholics in Ireland to a committee.

13. A ſimilar motion made in the houſe of commons by mr. Fox. The debates continued two days in both houſes, and the queſtion was in both negatived on a diviſion.

25. The Genoeſe ſenate, in an extraordinary ſitting, decreed the union of the Ligurian republic with France.

26. A grand ceremony on the completion of the new docks at Wapping, and two veſſels in the Oporto trade, and ſeveral Spaniſh prizes, introduced with great pomp from the Thames.

JUNE.

4. A ſtrong Spaniſh fort in Muros bay gallantly ſtormed and taken by fifty (officers included) of the crew of the Loire frigate, under the command of the firſt lieutenant, mr. Yeo.

6. A grand review of the London loyal

loyal volunteers, artillery company, &c. by his majeſty in Hyde-Park.

Mr. Whitbread moved reſolutions againſt mr. Pitt, on account of the advances to Boyd, Benfield and co. but mr. H. Laſcelles having moved a juſtificatory reſolution as an amendment, it was carried, and a bill of indemnity afterwards brought in upon it.

15. A great riot at the opera-houſe.

19. Died, in the 78th year of his age, Arthur Murphy, eſq. the tranſlator of Tacitus, author of the Grecian Daughter, Three Weeks after Marriage, and other dramatic works.

25. On the motion of mr. Leyceſter, the reſolution for the criminal proſecution of lord Melville was reſcinded, and a reſolution for impeaching his lordſhip adopted.

26. Mr. Whitbread appeared at the bar of the houſe of lords, accompanied by a great number of members of the houſe, and impeached lord Melville of high crimes and miſdemeanors.

JULY.

4. Lord Sidmouth reſigned his ſituation as preſident of the council.

9. Mr. Whitbread preſented particular articles of impeachment at the bar of the houſe of lords.

An admiralty bulletin announced the arrival of lord Nelſon in the Weſt Indies, and of the combined fleet having been ſeen on the 20th of May, on its return to Europe.

10. M. Novoſiltzoff, the Ruſſian miniſter, charged with a miſſion to the French government, while at Berlin, on his way to France, delivered a note to baron Hardenberg, announcing his recall, in conſequence of the annexation of Genoa to France.

12. Parliament prorogued by commiſſion to the 22d of Auguſt, and by ſubſequent commiſſions to the 21ſt of January, 1806.

22. Sir Robert Calder, with 15 ſail of the line, fell in, off Ferrol, with the combined fleets of the enemy, conſiſting of 20 ſail of the line, and after an action, which laſted more than four hours, captured two ſail of the enemy, both Spaniſh ſhips of the line, viz. the St. Rafael and Firma.

26. A ſhock of an earthquake felt at Naples, and in the adjacent towns and country, to a conſiderable extent; the conſequence of which was ſuppoſed to be the loſs of 20,000 lives.

AUGUST.

1. M. de Novoſiltzoff returned to St. Peterſburgh.

12. The Royal Circus, Blackfriar's-road, deſtroyed by fire.

16. A bulletin from the admiralty announced that the combined fleets had got into Ferrol. The firſt port they made, after the battle with ſir R. Calder, was Vigo, which they entered on the 27th of July. They afterwards ſtood for Ferrol, which they entered on the 5th or 6th of Auguſt.

20. General Moreau arrived at New York with his family.

The combined fleet, conſiſting of 27 or 28 ſail of the line and ſeveral frigates, entered the harbour of Cadiz.

21. Lord Nelſon after his chaſe of the combined fleets, arrived in London.

25 His royal highneſs the duke of Glouceſter died at half paſt eight in the evening.

31. Sir Sidney Smith attempted to burn the Boulogne flotilla with the fire machines called *carcaſſes*.

Declaration delivered at Vienna by the Ruſſian ambaſſador.

SEPTEMBER.

3. Government received a telegraphic account of the marching of the French troops from Boulogne towards the Rhine.

The grand penſionary of Holland opened the aſſembly of their high mightineſſes in the form preſcribed,

4. The funeral proceſſion of the late duke of Glouceſter moved about eleven o'clock in the morning from his houſe in Groſvenor-ſtreet to St. George's Chapel, Windſor, where the remains of his royal highneſs were depoſited.

The pay of the lieutenants of the Britiſh navy was raiſed to 8s. per day, and that of the maſters to twelve pounds per month.

3. The

5. The East-India fleet came into the Downs, having on board property belonging to the East-India company, to the amount of 9,700,000l. private property about 4,600,000l. and the duty to government amounting to 5,600,000l.

8. The Auſtrian troops croſſed the river Inn.

15. Lord Nelſon ſailed in the Victory, accompanied by the Euryalus frigate from Portſmouth, to take the command of the fleet off Cadiz.

The emperor of Ruſſia ſet out from St. Peterſburgh, to join the army on the frontiers.

The archduke Charles ſet out from Vienna, to take the command of the Auſtro-Italian army.

18. The emperor of Germany left Vienna for the army.

19. General Mack arrived at Ulm.

25. Marſhal Lannes' diviſion of the grand army paſſed the Rhine at Straſburgh.

27. The emperor and empreſs of France made their entry into Straſburgh.

28. The Ruſſian ambaſſador announced at Vienna, that his imperial majeſty had ordered two of his armies to put themſelves in motion.

29. Lord Nelſon arrived off Cadiz.

OCTOBER.

1. Bonaparté quitted Straſburgh, and croſſed the Rhine with the whole of the grand army.

3. The advanced guard of marſhal Bernadotte, conſiſting of 4000 cavalry, commanded by general Kellerman, entered the territory of Anſpach.

9. The Auſtrians defeated at Gunſburgh.

14. Lady Elgin and ſuite were permitted to leave Paris.

15. A boat was launched from the harbour of Boulogne, and drifting with the tide was taken up by the Immortalité frigate containing the following bulletin:—'Ulm has ſurrendered to the French army, and the Auſtrian army is annihilated.'

16. The firſt embarkation of troops for Hanover took place at Ramſgate.

A ſloop of 300 tons was blown up oppoſite Walmer Caſtle, by a newly-invented catamaran.

17. The ſurrender of Ulm with 30,000 men, was ſigned by general Mack.

19. An official note was ſtuck up at Lloyd's, communicating the agreeable intelligence that the blockade of the Weſer and Elbe was removed, in conſequence of the evacuation of Hanover by the enemy.

21. Lord Nelſon engaged the combined fleets of France and Spain off Cape Trafalgar, about 60 miles eaſtward of Cadiz, and after a dreadful conflict of four hours, ſunk or deſtroyed 20 ſail, made the French commander in chief, admiral Villeneuve, and two Spaniſh admirals, priſoners; one Spaniſh admiral was killed, and another badly wounded. The Britiſh force conſiſted of 27 ſail of the line (including three 64's.) The enemy had 33 ſail of the line, 18 French and 15 Spaniſh. The ever-to-be lamented Nelſon, whoſe flag was hoiſted on board the Victory, fell at the cloſe of the engagement, and was ſucceeded by rear-admiral (now lord) Collingwood.

22. Died, the duke of Roxburgh, in his 77th year.

NOVEMBER.

1. The gallant capt. Wright died in the Temple priſon at Paris.

Lord Harrowby ſailed from Yarmouth for the continent.

4. Commodore ſir R. Strachan fought and captured four French ſail of the line, with an equal number of Britiſh ſhips.

10. Prince Murat entered Vienna at the head of 22,000 men.

16. The earl of Powis was appointed by his majeſty lord lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of the earl of Hardwicke.

The hon. mr. juſtice Johnſon was tried at the bar, in the king's bench before the four judges and a ſpecial jury for the publication of a libel againſt earl Hardwicke, lord lieutenant of Ireland, of which after a long hearing, he was found guilty.

DECEMBER.

2. Great battle between the French and Auſtro-Ruſſian army at Auſterlitz.

4. The Victory arrived at Portſmouth, with the remains of lord Nelſon.

5. A general thankſgiving for the ſplendid victory of Trafalgar.

6. Armiſtice ſigned between France and Auſtria.

23. The trial of ſir Robert Calder commenced at Portſmouth on board of the prince of Wales. It terminated on the 26th, when he was reprimanded.

A Noon Tide Walk in December. By J. M. L.

FOR about ten days I had breathed the ſmoky atmoſphere of the metropolis, had paced its dirty pavement, had been dinned with its eternal buſtle, when the fifth day of December arrived; a day ſet apart for returning thankſgiving to the Almighty Diſpoſer of the affairs of men, for the glorious, and in hiſtory unexampled, victory of Trafalgar—a victory inſpired and gained by the genius of the now immortal hero, Nelſon; whoſe mortal part fell a lamented tribute to the glory of his beloved country, ere the hard-fought conteſt had ended!

The morning roſe in ſmiles, as if to grace the holy day, and call forth the inhabitants of a great city to celebrate with ſacred joy the great occaſion; to pour forth, in their reſpective places of worſhip, effuſions of heartfelt gratitude and thanks to Heaven, for the ſplendid ſucceſs of the glorious battle: not unmixed, however, with a mournful memento of the work of death on that great day, which almoſt every congregation, of whatever ſect or deſcription, diſplayed in their munificent contributions for the relief of the widows and orphans of thoſe who fell, and for the wounded ſeamen. If 'Charity covereth a multitude of ſins' (and who is there that doubts it?) the Britiſh empire, of all other countries may pre-eminently lay claim to that divine prorogative.

I had, a day or two before, received an invitation to dine with a friend ſome diſtance from town; and that I might have an opportunity of going to church previouſly, I dreſſed early, and ſet off, intending to take my chance of a ſeat in ſome place of worſhip in my way.—In almoſt every ſtreet I met thoſe gallant defenders of their country, the volunteers, marching to church; thus adding to the character of ſoldiers, that of pious and religious men. At length I entered the pariſh-church of Saint Clement Danes, in the Strand; where, after an appropriate diſcourſe, but ſadly interrupted by the rattling of carriages along the ſtreet, the following pleaſing anthem, tributary to the memory of lord Nelſon, was excellently performed by ſome amateur ſingers in the organ-loft:

Round the hapleſs hero's urn
Be the cypreſs foliage ſpread:
Fragrant ſpice profuſely burn,
In grateful mem'ry of the dead.

Let an angel's heavenly form
Protect the vaſe his aſhes bears;
Truth, in living ſorrows warm,
Pay a mourning nation's tears.

Fame, his praiſe upon thy wing,
Through all the world his valour tell—
In the ſervice of his king,
In his country's cauſe, he fell.

After leaving my mite in the plate, I bent my courſe towards Iſlington, much pleaſed with the fineneſs of the day overhead, though a good deal annoyed by the quantity of dirt under my feet; but even this, though execrated by the caſual paſſenger, is a ſource at once of profit and pleaſure: the ſweepings of the many acres London ſtands upon, create a ſuperfluity of manure, that contributes in a great meaſure to the beautiful luxuriance of the country for ten miles around it, and increaſes in an extraordinary degree the harveſt both of hay and corn.

Having paſſed Iſlington, I ſoon diſcovered

covered that I was breathing a purer air: the gravel path, too, was much cleaner than the pavement I had left; silence had succeeded to noise, and the mind recovered its tranquillity: yet, alas! nature had exhibited but a poor picture to cheer it.—

'No peeping primrose palely glow'd
From nature's mossy bed;
No meads with scented sweets were strew'd;
No cowslip rais'd its head.'

Not a leaf was to be seen on any of the trees, save the evergreen holly, which here and there, in a garden, gladdened the eye with its dark-green leaves and brilliant berries. The following lines, which I met with lately, struck me as being peculiarly descriptive of the season:—

'But when Winter, fiercely frowning,
Rudely grasps the torpid year,
Torrents Nature's beauties drowning,
Nought of verdure's left to cheer.

'Vernal loveliness decaying,
Leaves in triumph frost to reign:
Lambs forget their summer's playing;
Not a flow'ret decks the plain.

'Birds forget their notes of pleasure:
Some have fled to milder shores.
Robins ask the peasant's treasure,
Whilst the wind tempestuous roars.

'Thus the scene of nature shifting
Chills the heart, and prompts the sigh.
Falling snow in heaps are drifting:
Desolation hovers nigh.'

As I proceeded, not a feathered chorister's note saluted my ear, except the humble robin's, whose sweet but feeble song was chaunted from a shed by the road side:—it was a tributary lay to the God of nature. 'Sweet bird!' I ejaculated, 'how unlike the *reasonable being* man art thou! He, when any disagreeable change in the season sours his temper, almost impiously vents his dissatisfied ideas; whilst thou, who hast far greater reason to complain, seemest, in the midst of this season of sorrow, to sweeten thy solitude with a song, thankfully addressed (for so I would fain think it) to the Source of Life, to the Father of the Fatherless.'

My walk was rather a long one, and as I approached my friend's house it was just three o'clock; the sun began to lose its lustre, a dense mist was already beginning to collect, and by looking at Phœbus through this medium he seemed to increase in size, and his colour became much redder. The cold increased, and I found the warm fire of my friend, with the warm welcome he gave me, very gratifying; and I thought, as I set myself down amidst a circle of chosen friends, that my noon-tide walk in December, though the last, was the most pleasant of the year, as it had led me to the fireside of friendship, unalloyed by worldly hypocrisy. I could thus have apostrophised—Selected and chosen ones of my heart,

'In friendship's sacred vest array'd,'

accept the wish that is prompted by pure affection: may you never be subject to the heart-rending pangs occasioned by the desertion of any one on whom you have relied on for friendship! but, if that should ever unhappily be the case, spurn the recollection of such a man:—

'Live! and repine not o'er his loss;
A loss unworthy to be told;
Thou hadst mistaken sordid dross
For friendship's gold.'

May peaceful pleasure ever spread around you its delightful calm, and mild content be your soft companion on the pillow of repose! and whilst

'Humanity's train ever wait at your door,'

may the plenty that reigns within be undenied to the wandering 'son of many sorrows!' May the goddess of health wave her wand over the roof of your habitation! but should the fiends of pain and sickness overpower Hygea's blest controul, soon may the 'God of your fathers,' with merciful hand, raise your afflicted spirits, and give health again to bless you!—

May

'May want fly the manſion wherein you reſide!
May your hearts never know the baſe impulſe of pride!
May religion's mild dictates inſpire you with peace!
May the years as they roll to your ſtores bring increaſe!
May you ne'er know the ſorrows which mis'ry attend!
May you always be bleſt in the wiſh of your friend!

A Noon Tide Walk in January. By the Same.

'We ne'er ſhall look upon his like again.'

THE old year had wept itſelf away in tears of aged ſorrow, and the new one opened its exiſtence with drops of infant woe, whilſt nature drooped her head in ſad accordance. To ſpeak more plainly, every day almoſt had been wet, or, if not, had been wrapped in clouds and gloom. A walk taken merely for pleaſure would have ended in diſappointment; the country was 'dripping and drowned;' and the eye vainly looked for the clear bright beauties of a winter ſky; while the town was ſo enveloped in dirt and ſmoke, as to hold forth no temptation for a ſtroll on its paved ſurface. Yet was this frown of the ſeaſon but too well ſuited to the paſſing emotions of the general mind. NELSON, the renowned defender of his native land, was no more! he had fallen in giving victory to his country: and never, ſurely, was a ſenſation ſo univerſal as the ſorrow for that awful event. All that was mortal of him had once more reached the bleſt iſland of Britain;—reached it at a time when wide-ſpread joy was uſual with its inhabitants: but Chriſtmas now felt the gaiety of its ſeaſon repreſſed by the ſolemn but not unpleaſing reflection, that Nelſon claimed a tribute tear amidſt the revelry; yet, though 'the flow'of ſoul' might be leſs, 'the feaſt of reaſon' was greater. Thus was the gloom of winter truly conſonant to the mind of man: and the new year wept as it entered, to ſee a nation preparing in awful ſolemnity to attend its greateſt hero to the tomb.

The day I had ſelected for my noontide walk in December was that of thankſgiving for the unexampled victory the genius of Nelſon had given us; what day in January could I chooſe for a ſimilar purpoſe ſo proper as the one ſet apart for his interment? at length the ninth day of January arrived; a day that had been anxiouſly looked for by every deſcription of perſons, that they might pay the laſt tribute of admiring gratitude a mourning nation *could pay* to his revered memory. The morning roſe, cold and clear, and Phœbus, the great

'Source of heat and light,'

though for many dreary days he had ſcarcely been ſeen, deigned on this day to ſhed his lightſome beam on the incalculable throng who crouded every ſtreet and avenue, window, and houſe-top, whence the ſlighteſt view of the proceſſion might be obtained; but notwithſtanding this immenſe preſſure, all was ſilence and decorum: the occaſion was great, and the public mind was well prepared to meet it. For myſelf, I obtained an excellent ſtand, from which I could well ſee every thing that paſſed, and with the eye of an obſerver I attended to it.

At length after a ſerious pauſe of ſome time, the leading part of the proceſſion reached the ſpot where I ſtood, preciſely at half an hour paſt eleven; and the firm, ſteady, and ſolemn ſtep of the troops who compoſed it, their grave demeanour, and the recollection that they fought and conquered in Egypt, rendered the ſpectacle doubly intereſting to every eye and heart; whilſt the appearance of the poor penſioners from Greenwich, ſeveral of whom had loſt a limb in their country's ſervice, and a part of the crew of the Victory who followed them——amongſt whom I underſtood were the two men who carried their beloved commander below after he was wounded—almoſt taught the ſtoic's eye to unbend its ſtern-

ſternneſs, and decorate itſelf with the trembling luſtre of a tear.

Regular deſcriptions of the order of the proceſſion will not be wanting; therefore I will not attempt one: I ſhall only ſay, that our royal princes graced the awful ſcene with their preſence, and for the reſt I only wiſh to ſpeak to the heart. And yet my humble pen can by no means do juſtice to the feelings of my own mind, or the evidently correſponding ſenſations of others, when the car that held the coffin ſlowly approached; the vehicle itſelf was ſimply elegant, and correctly appropriate; not a tawdry pageant, from which the eye turned away diſguſted, but a ſuitable carriage to bear the TROPHIED NELSON'S FORM to a long and laſt home. As it advanced, and caught the ſight of the lamenting throng, 'Poor fellow!' was frequently and ſeriouſly ejaculated with a ſigh: many a manly eye felt the drop of anguiſh burſting from its lid, nor ſtrove to repreſs it; many a female, 'from eyes of heavenly blue,' poured forth the ſtreaming tribute of unaffected ſorrow; and as the car receded every form was bent forward, till the aching ſight could no longer purſue it, which was then turned on the very long train of mourning-coaches that followed containing Nelſon's comrades in arms, ſtill left to defend and bleſs the land they love. Yet, amidſt all our mourning, we ſhould remember, that our immortal hero now participates in the joys of that realm,

> 'Where ſtrains of heav'nly melody ſhall riſe,
> And bliſs eternal reigns above the ſkies.'

ſuch was the inſpiration of the moment, that I actually overheard the volunteers who ſtood near me, immediately after the corpſe had paſſed, and in the midſt of their regret for his loſs, ſaying, that in the event of an attempt to invade and conquer the country by the uſurper of France—an attempt, from the preſent poſture of affairs, by no means unlikely to be made—they muſt each bear in mind the memory of Nelſon, and each individually emulate his deeds; then, ſhould they gloriouſly fall in the ſtruggle for national exiſtence, a grateful nation would pay as much reſpect to *their memories* as they had now been paying to his.

What may we not hope from ſuch enthuſiaſm and from ſuch protectors intereſted as they are in their country's preſervation? doubtleſs, every thing. Conſider well, then, raſh and preſumptuous ſon of rapine! ere you dare venture on ſuch a mad enterprize as the conqueſt of the country: whenever you do, *with the bleſſing of God*, your ruin will ſurely follow. With ſix thouſands and tens of thouſands of patriotic men, who ſtand forward ſolely from a wiſh to defend the land that gave them birth; who will each endeavour to exert their proweſs to the utmoſt, and either riſe with their country's glory, or periſh in its ruins; they have nothing to dread.

I felt perfectly ſatisfied with the grand and mournful tribute I had been a witneſs to; which had been conducted with the greateſt order, and had not only gratified myſelf, but every one of the immenſe population of the metropolis, the whole of whom appeared to have deſerted their buſineſs and their homes to attend the ſolemnity. And as I ſlowly ſought my home, I could not help thinking that there never had been a kingdom ſo deeply indebted to any man as this had been to the deſervedly-regretted NELSON; nor one that had ſo completely, ſo willingly, yet ſo ſolemnly, diſcharged it.

Adieu, then, for ever, much-mourned man! May thy departed ſpirit, phœnix like, again revive in the ſons of Britain! May thy 'deeds of glory' found 'trumpet-tongued' in their ears, and bid the energy already called forth glow with redoubled fervour in the cauſe of freedom—of *that freedom* dear to them by every tie human and divine, ſocial and domeſtic, now threatened with extermination by a power alas! too great already, and which pants for univerſal dominion!

Ros

Rouſe then, ye brave! this motto be
our guide—
'We fight for England's freedom, Eng-
land's pride;
We fight for ev'ry deareſt, ſocial tie:
WE'LL NOBLY CONQUER, OR WE'LL
NOBLY DIE!'

Having reached my home, I ſatisfied nature with a ſlight meal; and being quite alone, and not feeling able, nor indeed willing, to rid my mind of the idea of my darling hero, I could not reſiſt the temptation of ſinning in rhyme, by, I fear, a very weak attempt to celebrate a few only of his many and renowned exploits. I ſat down to my writing-table, and, when doing ſo, ſighed

ALAS! POOR NELSON!

Who was the dread of France and Spain,
Driving them o'er the wat'ry plain,
Like ſheep before a ſtorm of rain?
'Twas gallant Nelſon.

Who was bold valour's braveſt child—
In war, how fierce, in peace! how mild!
From whom foes fled with horror wild?
'Twas gallant Nelſon.

Who,' mid the carnag'd ſcene of war,
When death whirl'd on his blood red-
car,
Was calm as ev'ning's gentle ſtar?
'Twas gallant Nelſon.

Who like an angel ſent from Heav'n,
When vict'ry to his arm was giv'n,
Was friend to foes by terror driv'n?
'Twas gallant Nelſon.

Who aided Jervis brave, to gain
Saint Vincent's vict'ry over Spain,
And humble too the haughty Dane?
'Twas gallant Nelſon.

Who in Aboukir's guarded bay,
Gain'd for his king a glorious day,
Confirming Britain's naval ſway?
'Twas gallant Nelſon.

And, to make glory's ſelf more bright,
Whoſe genius gain'd the proudeſt
fight
E'er witneſs'd, near Trafalgar's
height?
'Twas gallant Nelſon.

Now, mournful muſe, with ſorrow tell
Who, circled round by Fate's foul ſpell,
Midſt ſhouts of vict'ry nobly fell?
'Twas gallant Nelſon.

Here the weak pen muſt ſurely fail:
Honours no more his form can hail,
Save thoſe that point to death's dire
vale!
Alas! poor Nelſon!

But till the world ſhall ceaſe to be,
Till time become eternity,
That world ſhall ſorrowing ſay, like me,
Alas! poor Nelſon!

January 9, 1806.

Population of Dublin.

ENUMERATION of the population of Dublin in the years 1798 and 1804: extracted from a late publication, intitled 'An Eſſay on the Population of Dublin, being the Reſult of an Actual Survey taken in 1798, with great Care and Preciſion, and arranged in a Manner entirely New, by the Rev. James Whitelaw, M. R. I. A. Vicar of St. Catherine's. To which is added, The General Return of the Diſtrict Committee in 1804, with a Comparative Statement of the two Surveys:'—

In 1798:

Houſes inhabited, -	15,199
Ditto uninhabited, -	1,202
Total, -	16,401
Spring-garden, and ſuburb, omitted, -	1,286
Inhabitants	172,091
Garriſon, about -	7,000
Royal-Hoſpital, -	400
Foundling-Hoſpital, -	558
St. Patrick's ditto, -	135
Houſe of Induſtry, -	1,637
Trinity College, -	529
Total,	182,350

Population according to the Conservators, in 1804:

Houses, -	15,645
Decrease,	754
Inhabitants, exclusive of the Garrison, Hospitals, College, &c. -	167,889
Decrease,	4,192

The author says, 'The population of our metropolis has been variously stated from 128,570 (at which number it was estimated by dr. Rutty in 1753) to 300,000, which seems at present the popular idea.

'Struck with this strange diversity of opinion, anxious to ascertain the truth, and influenced perhaps by a laudable ambition of being the first to offer to the public, what it has often wished for in vain, an accurate well-arranged census of a considerable capital, I availed myself of the favourable opportunity offered by the unhappy situation of this city at the commencement of the late rebellion, and, with the sanction of government, but at my own private expence and toil, began a census of the inhabitants of the city of Dublin early in the month of May, 1798.

'In going through the houses of the poor (he says), my assistants and I, undeterred by the dread of infectious diseases, undismayed by the degrees of filth, stench, and darkness, inconceivable by those who have not experienced them, explored in the burning months of the summer of 1798, every room of these wretched habitations, from the cellar to the garret, and on the spot ascertained their population. In this business I expected opposition, but experienced none.

'I was at first much embarrassed by the inexperience of my assistants. I employed them therefore in taking surveys of the streets which I had already surveyed myself, until I discovered that they had attained a sufficient degree of accuracy. I never, however, relied on their returns with implicit confidence, but made them frequently act as checks on each other, and if any material variation on the spot. I was besides constantly engaged during the continuance of the survey in taking the population of the poorest and most thickly-inhabited houses of the poorest streets, as these were the most likely to produce confusion and error, in order to serve as checks on their returns. Hence it appears, in the poorer parts of the city, there are few streets that have not been twice, and some even three times, surveyed.'

Similarity of Hand-Writing. Allusive to the recent Trial of Judge Johnson. From 'Historical and Philosophical Questions and Answers,' lately published in London.

IS similarity of hand-writing, without any other leading circumstances, sufficient proof of guilt?

We were led to this question, by a very extraordinary trial, that lately took place in the court of king's bench. The culprit and the jury are to us equally unknown; the paper, which occasioned the trial, we probably read, when it first appeared, but we scarcely remember its contents. We will take for granted, that it was an infamous libel. With the writing of this libel, a judge Johnson, was charged, and, on the trial, the following case was made out by the attorney-general.

Mr. Cobbet, the publisher of a weekly paper, received a letter, offering him intelligence on the state of affairs in Ireland, and to this letter he replies, that he is ready to receive such intelligence, and announces to the anonymous writer the mode by which it was to be conveyed. Soon after, a letter is received by mr. Cobbet, in a cover, which had been opened, and which he destroyed, recollecting of it only, that it had the Dublin post mark. A few days after, another letter is received by him, in the same manner, except that the seal had not been broken, and the cover to this letter he also destroyed, recollecting only, that it had the Dublin post mark. These two letters he publishes in his paper, and the

queſtion is, whether judge Johnſon was not the writer of theſe letters? To prove that he was the writer of them, four witneſſes are called, who think that theſe two letters were written by judge Johnſon, acknowledging at the ſame time, and pointing out to the court a conſiderable variation from the general character of his hand-writing. Here the caſe is left by the attorney-general, and in defence of the judge, five witneſſes appear, all well acquainted with his hand-writing. Of theſe witneſſes, three ſeem liable to ſome degree of objection, though the objection is ſcarcely of any conſequence, when we conſider that they were upon their oaths. One was connected with the judge by marriage, and the other two, from expreſſions in their teſtimony, which, after all, might not affect their teſtimony in the leaſt, are liable to the ſuſpicion of preparation for the trial. We mention theſe circumſtances, becauſe we wiſh to ſtate the caſe, the moſt poſſibly to the diſfavour of the proſecuted, and the favour of the proſecutor. The two other evidences are entirely free from all ſuſpicion whatſoever. Now theſe five witneſſes concur in their teſtimony, and expreſs upon their oaths, the ſtrongeſt belief, that the two letters in queſtion were not in the hand-writing of judge Johnſon!

Thus ſtood the caſe, when the chief juſtice ſummed up the evidence in the cleareſt manner; that is to ſay the facts, as we have ſtated them: how much he diſappointed the court in his mode of doing it, is not neceſſary here to dwell upon; ſuffice it to ſay, that the ſpeech ended, the jury in a very few minutes brought in their verdict guilty.

Now, upon what that verdict was founded, we are at a loſs to determine. As far as the caſe goes, the two letters might have been written by hundreds of perſons in both iſlands; for ſo like are the hand-writings of perſons educated under ſome peculiar maſters, that common readers are little able to diſcriminate between them. Now, if a man in England had written theſe letters, it would be eaſy to ſend them to Dublin, and to deſire a friend to put them in the poſt of that town. That they really came from the poſt of that town, we know, only by the recollection of mr. Cobbet, on ſeeing the poſt mark on the cover, which he deſtroyed, and this poſt mark, though it may lead to the ſuſpicion that the writer lived in Dublin, can excite only a ſuſpicion, or of itſelf the poſt mark is of no conſequence. It may be uſed by perſons living in London as well as in Dublin.

We will ſuppoſe then, that the attorney-general, upon this poſt mark, founds his ſuſpicions of the writer being in Dublin, and that on examining the hand-writing of various perſons, he finds a great reſemblance between the hand-writing in theſe letters, and that of judge Johnſon. He finds perſons acquainted with judge Johnſon's writing, and four of them are ſo certain of it from the reſemblance in the two hand-writings, that they will not ſcruple, upon their oaths, to declare that he wrote the two letters. This is ſufficient for an attorney-general; he has ſufficient evidence to come before a court of juſtice; all the evidence of the Dublin poſt mark, and mr. Cobbet's recollections, are ſuperfluous. The queſtion is ſimply, whether A. B. wrote a certain paper, and four men, knowing his hand-writing, declare upon oath, that they believe he did it.

Now we will ſuppoſe, that no evidence had been brought to the contrary, and that A. B. had ſaid to the jury, Gentlemen, I confeſs to you, that the hand-writing reſembles mine very ſtrongly, but the very circumſtances, in which the four witneſſes againſt me have pointed out its difference from my general hand-writing, are the very circumſtances which would have convinced me, that the paper in queſtion, ſuppoſing it to have been on any other ſubject, had been copied exactly from one that I really had written. I aſſuredly did not write theſe letters; but the perſon who wrote them, copies my hand writing ſo well, that I do not blame the four witneſſes, for aſſerting that to be my own hand-writing,

which

which, on the firſt look at it, would have puzzled me myſelf, and from the knowledge of the contents of the paper, and the circumſtances pointed out by theſe witneſſes, would be neceſſary to convince myſelf that I had not written theſe papers.

Here then reſts our queſtion. Is the ſimilarity of hand-writing, without any other concomitant circumſtances, a ſufficient proof of guilt? and we do not heſitate to ſay, that we cannot allow to the mere teſtimony of reſemblance of hands, ſo great weight, as to ſubject a man to puniſhment. The great point in this, and all other caſes of law, is to free the innocent, and to puniſh the guilty; and it is not right, for fear of the guilty eſcaping, to eſtabliſh the precedent, by which the innocent may be condemned. That ſimilarity of hand-writing, alſo, is not a proof of guilt, though accompanied by apparently very convincing proofs of guilt, may be made more evident, by a caſe, real or fictitious, we cannot pretend to ſay, which is related of Cromwell.

There was, in his time, a felon under ſentence of death, who was ſaid to be ſo ſkilful in the art of picking locks, that he could not only enter into any room, and open the door of any cabinet, cloſet, or drawer, but leave every place ſhut in ſuch a manner, that no one could tell that a lock had been opened. Cromwell at that time wiſhed to ruin ſome man of importance in the councils of Spain, and he thought this felon a uſeful implement for his purpoſe. The felon was ſent for; not only his life, but a great reward was promiſed to him on the execution of a certain deſign. He undertook to execute it, went over to Spain, entered the chamber previouſly pointed out to him in the houſe of the miniſter, leaves a paper in a certain cabinet, and returns home; no perſon in Spain, except the Engliſh ambaſſador, having the leaſt knowledge of the tranſaction. Soon after, inſinuations are thrown out againſt the miniſter; he is galled with them; deſires to meet his opponents; his papers are examined, and among them are found the fatal paper, ſo reſembling his own hand-writing, that his brother miniſters and himſelf are puzzled to find out the leaſt difference between it, and the many papers that they knew to be of his hand-writing. He has no means left of vindicating himſelf; he cannot account for the paper being in that cabinet, to which, to his own knowledge, no one had acceſs but himſelf; and the reſult was, that he was diſgraced, and Cromwell triumphed, in making the court of Spain the inſtrument of his vengeance on one of its beſt ſervants. Thus it is poſſible for one man to imitate another's hand-writing, and to ſend it in a cover to a printer, and to ſubject an innocent man to a trial; but when the trial comes, we ſhould expect, not only proofs of the ſimilarity of hand-writing, but proofs which ſhould connect the iſſuing of the paper with the perſon, who was charged with the crime of having written it.

On the ill Effects which may proceed from Rocking Children to Sleep

IN a treatiſe publiſhed many years ago by an Italian phyſician, there are ſome ingenious remarks on the practice of rocking children to ſleep. 'This motion,' ſays the author, 'muſt injure the delicate texture of the brain, ſpoil their digeſtion, turn the milk on their ſtomachs, make them ſqueamiſh, and occaſion many diſorders in the bowels, to which it is no wonder that children are ſo ſubject.' 'It ſeems to be intended by nature,' he further obſerves, 'mankind ſhould paſs the early ſtate of infancy in a kind of lethargic compoſure, which contributes to ripen and perfect the organs. But when this time is paſſed, and they begin to give ſymptoms of their ſenſibility by their frequent cries, ought we to ſuppreſs theſe cries, and prevent them from paying tribute to nature? Would it not be better to leave them to themſelves, and let them ſink gradually into that calm condition to which their fatigue of ſpirits would preſently reduce them? Thoſe impatient nurſes who are in haſte to bring them again into

their ſtate of original ſtupefaction by ſhocking them, often ſubſtitute very melancholy diſorders by endeavouring to relieve them from ſlight ſufferings which are inſeparable from the condition of human nature.'

Heroic Integrity. An Anecdote.

LORD Oxford remonſtrating with the earl of Lincoln, told him, that unleſs he complied with the meaſures of the miniſtry, he muſt be reduced even to the inability of keeping his coach. —'Why then,' ſaid that independent nobleman, 'I would clap a new pair of ſoles to my ſhoes, and foot it to the houſe of peers.' It may not be amiſs to add, that lord Torrington (ſcarcely an acquaintance of this peerleſs peer) left him ſoon after a large eſtate merely for this ſingular inſtance of heroic integrity.

For the Hibernian Magazine.

On Humiliation, and the Seaſon of Lent.

THE church calls upon her members at this ſeaſon of the year to retire from a wicked world, and commune with their God: and were it not for human depravity, her call would be readily complied with; but, alas! there is nothing to which mankind are ſo reluctant as to the important duty of humiliation. Its great neceſſity will evidently appear, if we only conſider our manifold ſins and offences; and that they have awfully encreaſed ſince we have come to the uſe of our more mature judgment. For 'the God in whoſe hands our breath is, and whoſe are all our ways, we have not glorified!'

If it be requiſite to make an acknowledgment to any ſuperior, if we have offended him, how much more to Almighty God, for having awfully forgotten him? it may no doubt be objected, that we are always to live penitent lives, and therefore, the ſeaſon of Lent is unneceſſary; but it may be anſwered, that ſelf examination requires ſome time to be ſpent in conſidering our true condition by nature and practice; eſpecially if we conſider that the greateſt part of mankind are ſo much employed by the buſineſs of this world, that ſome time is required to a more particular inveſtigation of their lives. It may likewiſe be obſerved, that every thing is to be attended to, according to its importance; and if this be allowed, may we not fairly infer, that the duty of humiliation is of the greateſt conſequence. That it has been the cuſtom of wiſe and good men in all ages of the church, is very clear from hiſtory. The early ages, no doubt, were more obſervant of Lent, as their diſcipline was very ſtrict; and it was uſual for notorious offenders to undergo any kind of penance that the biſhops of the church ſhould inflict on them, ſo that they might eſcape the vengeance of God in a future world. Whereas in later ages, relax diſcipline has been introduced amongſt chriſtians, owing we ſuppoſe to the corruption of manners; and we cannot rationally expect the Divine Bleſſing, without a conformity to the practice of our godly forefathers. Indeed the lives of many ſaints evidence nothing elſe but mortification, and ſelf-denial; and therefore, comparatively, a part of each year devoted to acts of mortification, cannot be thought a needleſs ſacrifice; eſpecially if we reflect that we derive all our time from the Almighty. And we may conclude that mankind would be more profligate, if the ſeaſon of Lent was not attended to. It is in vain for ſome to object and ſay, that their health will not permit acts of mortification, for no more is required than their health will permit. The diſcipline of the church, therefore, is not hurtful, but ſalutary, to promote the welfare of body and ſoul. And it is evident that the regular and diſciplined lives of godly men have been handed down to poſterity as worthy of imitation; as they poſſeſſed the ſame nature as we poſſeſs, and combated with the ſame temptations as we encounter. And it may likewiſe be inferred, that God is

able

able to endue us with a meaſure of their ſpirit, and calls upon us at this ſeaſon of the year, 'not to be ſlothful, but imitators of them, who through faith and patience inherit the promiſes.'

We have likewiſe the ſame recompence in view as they had, viz. an eternal crown of glory. And is it not the greateſt preſumption to expect it, if we be lazy and indolent in our way to Heaven? We ought alſo to reflect on the peculiar ſufferings of the primitive martyrs. 'They reſiſted indeed unto blood.' Whereas the ſacrifice we are called upon to make, is only the mortification of our ſin, and is it not highly proper to deny ourſelves the gratification of what will certainly endanger our ſalvation? and at this holy ſeaſon, we may implore the aſſiſtance of Divine Grace, in concurrence with faſting and abſtinence.

Let us not then heſitate to make every ſacrifice in our power, and dedicate our whole lives to the ſervice of our God. If this be our determination, the ſeaſon of Lent will not be thought ſo unneceſſary as it is by many in the preſent day, who are 'lovers of pleaſure, more than of God.' Nor let us doubt but God Almighty will aſſiſt our imperfect endeavours to ſerve him, by giving us more grace, and then the hardeſt duty will be pleaſant; and we ſhall after the faſt of Lent be thankful for humiliation, as the happy means, of averting Divine judgments on ourſelves and others, and procuring through the merits of our dear Redeemer, the aſſiſtance of the Holy Spirit, and thereby qualify ourſelves for that bleſſed ſtate, where all imperfection will be done away, and we ſhall need no more acts of humiliation.

T. M.

Dalkey, Aſh-Wedneſday, Feb. 19, 1806.

Britiſh Theatrical Journal.

DEC. 23, 1806.

MASTER BETTY, reſumed the part of Achmet in Barbaroſſa, at Covent-garden, and was received with great approbation. A rather extraordinary occurrence took place during the performance. Mr. Murray, who played Othman, came abruptly forward before the commencement of the fourth act, and thus addreſſed the audience:—

'Ladies and gentlemen,

'I am directed to inform you, that in conſequence of the diſapprobation of part of the audience—(*A few hiſſes had come from ſome fooliſh or malignant perſons*)—mr. Hargrave, (who has been playing Barbaroſſa) has ſuddenly withdrawn himſelf from the theatre and cannot be found. It is therefore hoped, that you will have the goodneſs to allow mr. Chapman to read the remainder of the part.'—(*Loud plaudits.*)

Mr. Chapman ſoon appeared, and diſcharged the duty impoſed upon him with very great credit to himſelf.

We are ſorry that indignation on the part of mr. Hargrave, againſt the illiberal oppoſition of a few perſons ſhould deprive the public of a very uſeful actor, and a very worthy man.

The ſudden elopement from the ſtage during a performance, however reminds us of a ſimilar incident ſome years ſince at the Edinburgh theatre—A fiſhmonger of the name of Stirling, ambitious of diſplaying his powers in the character of Haſtings, obtained leave from the manager to gratify his vanity. When he had advanced nearly through the firſt half of the part, amidſt catcalls, hiſſes, and roars of laughter, he retired, on the ſuppoſition that he would return to finiſh what he had ſo ludicrouſly begun; when, to the diſappointment of the laughter-loving critics, mr. Bland, a very reſpectable gentleman, and we believe the uncle of mrs. Jordan, came ſuddenly forward, and thus addreſſed the audience:

'Ladies and gentlemen,

'Mr. Stirling, a very good fiſhmonger, has been ſo much mortified by your diſapprobation of his performance in Haſtings, that he has not only made his eſcape ſuddenly from the theatre, but—I vow to G—d, ladies and gentlemen—taken away with him mr. Roſs's beſt pair of breeches!!!'

This unexpected and extraordinary ſpeech

ſpeech among hundreds of highlanders, produced the loudeſt and moſt inceſſant laughter and applauſe ever heard in any theatre.

Mr. Hargrave (whoſe connexions are very reſpectable) has taken a commiſſion in the army (in which he had before held the rank of captain) and renounced the ſtage for ever.

28.] At the ſame theatre, Brooke's tragedy of Guſtavus Vaſa, which has been under the interdict of the licenſer ever ſince it was written, was repreſented for the firſt time before a London audience, for the purpoſe of introducing maſter Betty in the character of Guſtavus. This piece was written in 1739, in the adminiſtration of ſir Robert Walpole, but its repreſentation was forbidden by the then lord chamberlain, upon the ground that it contained ſome violent political alluſions, and ſentiments of liberty too exalted and ardent for the government of the day. To the preſent time it has continued a cloſet favourite of the lovers of literature. The ſentiments and language are, however, its principal recommendation; it wants variety of character and incident to ſuit the taſte of the preſent time. Why this long-neglected piece has been brought forward at the preſent moment, we cannot conceive. The friends of maſter Betty, in their view of Guſtavus Vaſa, were, no doubt, dazzled by the ſplendour of the character, and the fine ſentiments of the author; forgetting that a boy of 14 could not poſſeſs a power of voice, or a majeſty of mien, adequate to impreſs on the audience a juſt idea of the Swediſh hero, who is deſcribed 'terrible as the lion in his rage,' who mows down whole ranks of ſturdy warriors with his ſingle arm, and makes the Daniſh monarch tremble on his throne. His followers too were gigantically ſelected; he was frequently attended by meſſrs. Bennet and Creſſwell, two of the talleſt and largeſt men in the theatre; and his mother was mrs. St. Leger, another (in compariſon with Betty) of the Patagonian breed. Theſe towering attendants cauſed the redoubted Guſtavus to dwindle down to Gulliver at the court of Brobdinag. Independent of theſe objections which were too viſible to eſcape even his moſt partial admirers, maſter Betty wants the power of voice to deliver with due effect the long declamatory ſpeeches with which Guſtavus harangues his ſoldiers in the cauſe of liberty. Indeed, the failure was ſo general, as to be felt by the moſt indulgent part of the audience; but many perſons teſtified their diſapprobation by hiſſes. In ſome parts he was generally and warmly applauded. He moſt deſerved it in his ſcene with Arvida, when that prince comes determined to aſſaſſinate him. On the whole, however, his friends will conſult his intereſt and his fame, by not venturing him again in this character for ſome time.

Mr. H. Johnſton, as Arvida, engroſſed by much the greater part of the favour of the audience. In ſeveral paſſages he was very great, and obtained the loudeſt applauſe. The various paſſions by which Arvida is agitated were ſtrongly and truly repreſented; there was no turbulence, no unnatural ſwell, no extravagant diſtortion; and from his performance of this character, we mean no compliment to him when we aſſert, that his powers are much more ſuitable to the part of Guſtavus (if the play muſt be acted) than thoſe of maſter Betty.

Mrs. H. Johnſton acquitted herſelf admirably in Chriſtina. Her anxiety for her father and lover, diſplayed every ſymptom of the moſt ardent affection. She confeſſed her paſſion for Guſtavus in all the glowing warmth that the poet has depicted.

30.] The proprietors of Covent-garden theatre, according to annual cuſtom, produced a pantomime for the holiday folks, called 'Harlequin's Magnet; or, The Scandanivian Sorceror;' it was written and invented by mr. T. Dibdin, and produced under the direction of mr. T. Farley; and the piece has had a ſucceſsful run.

Jan. 2.] Maſter Betty undertook the arduous character of Macbeth. With the whole buſineſs of the ſcene he ſeemed perfectly familiar; but if we were

to say that he embodied the vast conceptions of Shakspeare in this play, who would believe us? Douglas, Achmet, and even Frederic, seem within his grasp; but Macbeth is far beyond his comprehension at present.

4.] Mr. Cumberland's tragedy, in prose, called The Mysterious Husband, was performed at Covent-garden, to exhibit miss Smith as Lady Davenant. The Lord Davenant of Cooke was an excellent piece of acting; and miss Smith added to her fame by her affecting delineation of the wretched wife. The piece abounds in pathos, but lacks variety of incident; yet as it was thought worth revival, we have been led to wonder that it has not since been repeated. The audience in every part of the house seemed much interested by it.

9.] Covent-garden closed its doors for this evening, from respect to the funeral of lord Nelson.

At Drury-lane, after the comedy of the School for Friends, was produced 'a *Cento* from the Sacred Music of Handel, as a solemn tribute to the memory of the immortal Nelson.'—It was in the manner of an oratorio; and the stage was fitted up as it is at the performances of Sacred Music in Lent. Braham, Dignum, and Kelly, Storace, mrs. Mountain, and miss Decamp, were the principal vocal performers.

11.] At Covent-garden, a new comedy was presented, under the title of 'The Romantic Lover; or, Lost and Found.' The principal characters were as follow:—Sir Matthew Match'em, mr. Munden; Charles Peerless, mr. Lewis; Henry Western, mr. H. Johnston; Captain Trueblue, mr. Fawcett; Double, mr. Blanchard; Zachary Search, mr. Emery;—Lady Match-em, mrs. Glover; Lady Frances Frankly, miss Brunton; Antonia, mrs. H. Johnston; Lucy, miss Waddy.

Antonia, the daughter of Captain Trublue, is obliged, in the absence of her father at sea, to support herself by portrait-painting. Charles Peerless, a young man of fashion, falls in love with her. He cannot, however, under the terms of his uncle's will, marry a girl of no fortune, without forfeiting his estate. Captain Trueblue, who returns to England at the opening of the scene, suspects that Peerless does not mean honourable love to his daughter: he therefore resolves to remove her to a place of concealment. While Peerless is lamenting the loss of his mistress, he meets with Zachary Search, a Yorkshire clown, who has been tempted to London, by the numerous advertisements in the public prints offering rewards for things lost, and hoping to make a fortune by devoting his time to finding them.—Zachary Search proposes to find Antonia, and the offer is accepted with transport by Peerless. Zachary, by chance, succeeds, and carries off Antonia to her lover; but she falls into the hands of Sir Matthew Match'em, the guardian of Peerless. Peerless offers his hand to her, and resolves to forfeit his estate; but at this moment Captain Trueblue arrives, declares himself worth a large sum by his prizes; which being settled on his daughter, removes the difficulty with respect to the fortune of Peerless. Sir Matthew Match'em now declares Peerless the legal heir to his uncle's estate, which Peerless divides with Western, his cousin, who marries Lady Frances Frankly, and all parties are made happy.

The author of this piece was Mr. Allingham, a gentleman whose dramatic exertions had hitherto proved successful. In the present instance, however, his good fortune seems to have deserted him; for the play was very ill received, though we think it was unfairly treated. Its failure seems to have arisen, not from want of chastness in the sentiment, or correctness in the moral, but from a deficiency of interest and connexion, with an overstretched degree of extravagance and improbability in the characters and incidents. Peerless courts difficulties and disappointments in the way to the attainment of the object of his affections; and this disposition, with his resolve to sacrifice fortune to love, constitute his claim to the title of The Romantic Lover.—This character, how-

ever, was feebly drawn, and did not afford room for the display of mr. Lewis's talents. Sir Matthew Match-'em and Lady Match'em were too like Sir Benjamin and Lady Dove, and Sir Abel and Lady Handy.—The character of Captain Trueblue was adorned with some good sentiments, in the appropriate language of his profession, which are always sure of applause from a British audience. The character given to Emery, of a person who, having passed thirty years of his life in Yorkshire, comes to London, for the purpose of making a fortune by searching for property advertised in the newspapers, and who thinks that when 200l. is offered for a thief, it is because there is a scarcity of the fraternity, was found not only too farcical in its nature, but tiresome and repulsive from the length to which it was drawn out. Notwithstanding Emery's best efforts to give it point, it was chiefly the cause of the downfall of the piece.

Some disapprobation was expressed in the early scenes. It increased with the progress of the play, and at length became so violent, that scarcely a word of the last act was heard; and the several performers confessed their follies, boasted of their virtues, and at last were married in dumb show.

After an epilogue, consisting of a series of tolerable puns, Emery came forward to the lamps; but the uproar was so violent, that for some time he was unable to proceed, until, having assured the persons nearest to him in the pit, that he was not preparing to announce the comedy in question, silence was proclaimed, and the tragedy of Richard the Third was given out.—It is not a little to the praise of mr. Allingham's good sense, as well as that of the managers, that no attempt was made (as has been too often the case) to force the piece upon the public, when it had been disapproved of.

18.] The Distress'd Mother was revived at Drury-lane; Orestes by master Betty, whose mad scene in the last act obtained great applause.

22.] A new operatic drama, from the pen of mr. Cherry, was performed for the first time, at Drury-lane, under the title of 'The Travellers; or Music's Fascination;' the principal characters being represented as follow:

Act I.—Characters in China; Zephimira* (Prince of China,) mr. Elliston; Koyan* (his companion,) mr. Braham; O'Gallagher,* mr. Johnstone; the Emperor of China, mr. Powell; Delvo (an old gardener, mr. Matthews; Mindora* (mother to Koyan and Celinda,) mrs. Powell; Celinda,* mrs. Mountain.

Act II.—Characters in Turkey; Mustapha (the Grand Vizier,) mr. Bartley; Chief Aga of the Janizaries, mr. Dignum. Sophi, mrs. Bland.—A dance of Turkish slaves.

Act III. and IV.—Characters in Italy; Duke of Posilepo, mr. Holland. The Marchioness of Merida, signora Storace.—A dance of Lazzaroni.

Act V.—Characters in England: Admiral Lord Hawser, mr. Dowton; Buntline (an old sailor,) mr. Bannister.

STORY.

At the opening of the piece, the prince of China, in a short accidental interview with Celinda, sister to his friend and companion, Koyan, is captivated by the powers of her voice, the beauty of her person, and the simplicity of her manners; Celinda feels for the prince a reciprocal passion. The emperor of China convenes his mandarines for the purpose of soliciting their approbation that his son may travel, to glean from Turkish and christian states a knowledge of their politics, arts, manners, &c. which consent obtained, the prince prepares for his journey, in which he is to be attended by his friend and monitor Koyan. The latter, at the entreaty of his mother, Mindora, (when she is informed they are to visit England), consents that she, together with his sister Celinda, disguised as a page, lest her sex might throw temptation in the way of the youthful prince, should be the companions of their travel. This party, with the prince's

NOTE.

* *Those marked thus are the Travellers.*

pages, and a ſhipwreck'd Iriſhmen, are the characters from which the drama takes its title; and the firſt act concludes with their departure from China. At the opening of the ſecond act, the travellers are arrived at Conſtantinople, and preſently introduced at the palace of the grand vizier. The beauty of the women, their dancing, ſinging, &c. faſcinate the amorous prince; and, unconſcious of error or offence, he breaks into the haram; the indignant vizier reſents this innovation of their Turkiſh laws, and brutally impriſons the candid and innocent Chineſe. Through every action, Celinda watches the prince with a tender, yet a jealous ardour of ſincere affection; and by ſtratagem, and the faſcinating powers of her voice, ſhe releaſes him from priſon.—The travellers abandon the Turkiſh dominions, in diſguſt, and the next act preſents them to our view in Naples.—The prince and his ſuite are received in the palace of the duke Poſilipo. Muſic is the general theme; and Koyan, who is a paſſionate admirer of the ſcience, catches each improving grace, according to the poliſh of each different nation; a ſimilar paſſion pervading the breaſt of his ſiſter Celinda. The proud duke is attached to the widow of a Neapolitan marquis, by birth an Engliſhwoman, whoſe lively manners attract the warmeſt attention of the youthful and undiſguiſed prince of China, which creates a jealouſy in the mind of the inveterate duke, increaſing to ſuch a pitch of deſperation, that, in the fourth act, we find him hiring aſſaſſins to murder the unſuſpecting prince, whoſe life is ſaved a ſecond time by the faſcinating charms of muſic, through the interference of Celinda; and the duke himſelf becomes the victim of his own dark plot. In the commencement of the fifth act, the travellers are nearly wrecked on the Britiſh coaſt; but by the humanity of a veteran admiral, and his old ſailing maſter, they reach the ſhore, and are hoſpitably entertained by a generous ſeaman; who congratulates himſelf on having an opportunity of returning an obligation which he once owed to the humanity of the Chineſe. Here the ſtory of former adventures is recounted, and the admiral is recognized to be the huſband of Mindora, and the father of the twins Koyan and Celinda. The prince diſcovering his firſt love in the perſon of his aſſumed page, who had twice preſerved his life, reſolves to repay her affections with his hand and heart.—The marchioneſs (who, diſguſted at the intended aſſaſſination of the prince, has accompanied the travellers to England) with a promiſe of her perſon in marriage, rewards the affection of Koyan; and the piece concludes.

In entertainments of this kind, where the eye and the ear take precedence of the judgement, and amuſement, not inſtruction, is the object, the principal attraction muſt conſiſt in the ſcenery and muſic. The prime merit of this piece certainly reſts with mr. Corri, who has produced a very happy combination of original muſical talent with judicious ſelection. The next in rank of praiſe are the ſcene-painter and the machiniſt, who have exerted their powers in a ſtile of excellence that has ſeldom been equalled. The views in China, Conſtantinople, Naples, and England are pourtrayed with a magnificence and propriety truly admirable.—The concluding ſcene, which repreſents the quarter-deck of an Engliſh 74, is deſigned with ſuch accuracy, as to produce an effect highly pleaſing.

The dialogue will not greatly increaſe mr. Cherry's fame as an author; nor is there much intereſt excited by the progreſs of the piece, which was ſo overcharged with ſongs, dances, &c. that it was not concluded till near half paſt eleven o'clock. It has been ſince curtailed, but not ſufficiently.

The higheſt praiſe that can be beſtowed upon mrs. Mountain is not too much; her acting equalled her ſinging, and both were faſcinating; her ſentiments of virtuous love were warbled forth in tones of exquiſite melody.—The other characters were well ſupported; and we doubt not that this delightful aſſemblage of muſic and ſcenery will long continue to attract crowds to the theatre.

The

The Irish Stage.

To the Printer of the Hibernian Magazine.

SIR,

FARI quæ sentiat, ought to be the motto of every man who prefers truth to diſſimulation; and I am one of thoſe men who ſet down every perſon of a contrary opinion, as a fool and a hypocrite. On ſubjects of a public nature, ſuch, for inſtance, as theatricals, I would have juſt obſervations, impartial criticiſms, and unbiaſſed judgments. I would ſuffer no man to be the arbiter of public, taſte who was not diveſted of prejudice and partiality; and I would not hold him guiltleſs who ſacrificed juſtice at the ſhrine of friendſhip.

Though I am by no means a man of 'critical acumen,' I occaſionally offer my opinion of theatricals amongſt my friends, and my thoughts relative to the ſtate of our national theatre, are ſometimes received with a degree of favour, which I own has flattered me not a little.

From theſe circumſtances, I am induced to put a few of theſe thoughts upon paper, and they are of ſuch a nature as I truſt will meet your entire approbation.

One of the greateſt favourites of the town, miſs Walſtien, for what reaſon I know not, has quit the theatre-royal. Upon enquiring who was to ſucceed her? I was told a miſs Macauley, from Belfaſt, in tragedy, and mrs. Edwin, in the comic department. Very well, thought I, the change may be for the better, and I ſhall ſay nothing till I have proof of the reſpective merits of theſe two ladies. I waited till the former was announced to perform Lady Macbeth—it is an arduous character, that will prove at once the genius and capacity of the performer. I followed miſs Macauley impartially and patiently, from her entrance with the letter, till her departure in the ſleeping ſcene. I reflected awhile—miſs Walſtien inſtantly occupied my imagination—her ſucceſſor left no impreſſion on my mind—it was the cold limner's poor attempt quit a ſituation which ſhe held with ſo much credit to herſelf, and pleaſure to the people, becauſe miſs Macauley could be had for leſs money.*

The character in which I choſe to contemplate mrs. Edwin, as the ſucceſſor of miſs Walſtien, was Letitia Hardy, a part in which I *knew* the latter was incomparable, and in which I *found* the former was every way deficient. Mrs. Edwin is a charming actreſs, a pretty woman, and reſpectable in her profeſſion. Some of her characters are in union with nature and perfection. In the Belle's Stratagem, ſhe ſeemed to feel her deficiency—ſhe, no doubt, had miſs Walſtien in her eye, and her own judgment muſt have clearly pointed out the difference.—The maſquerade ſcene, for inſtance, where the one was enchanting, the other wanted the true ſpirit of acting, which renders the ſcene ſo very intereſting. In the ſubſequent parts of the character, ſhe was equally defective; and in no inſtance, did ſhe accord with my idea of Letitia Hardy; nor did ſhe, by any means, compenſate for the loſs of miſs Walſtien in this delightful comedy.

Now, ſir, having endeavoured to prove, that an adequate perſon to ſucceed miſs Walſtien in her principal characters, has not been procured by the manager, I ſhall offer one or two obſervations on the ſtate of the opera department at the theatre, which ſeems to be more than ever on the decline.

There are three *profeſſed* female ſingers—mrs. Stewart, mrs. Cooke, and mrs. Nunn—three ladies of abilities, eſpecially the latter, who is ſuperior in talent to almoſt any ſinger that I know of, except mrs. Billington. There are four others, that occaſionally ſing, who are not *profeſſors* of muſic—mrs. Davis, mrs. Radcliffe, mrs. King, and mrs. Hitchcock. There are two more who

N O T E.

* *L'ennui du beau amène le gout du ſingulier, is a very ſtriking feature in the theatrical life of mr. Jones; and this, more than the preceding cauſe, may have driven miſs Walſtien from the Dublin*

alſo aſſiſt the vocal department *now and then*—miſs Macauley and mrs Edwin. Now, this great hoſt of female ſingers, would ſeem to give the lie direct to what I have juſt written, were it not followed by the queſtion—'Who are the *gentlemen* ſingers?'—Are they mr. Radcliffe, mr. Doyle, mr. Byrne, mr. Wilton, or mr. Connor? I hope the modeſty of theſe gentlemen will induce them ſeparately and collectively to decline the taſk of undertaking what fate never intended they ſhould:—though I underſtand mr. Radcliffe was at the *murder* of Robin Hood—mr. Doyle at the *aſſaſſination* of Bob the Miller, mr. Byrne at the *death* of Young Meadows, mr. Wilton at the *wake* of Roſina, and mr. Connor at the *comic dirge* in Pizarro! If this be true, farewell modeſty—farewell public feeling—farewell public ſpirit and remonſtrance.*

Another point on which I ſhall offer an obſervation, is the manner of ſome of the performers, in making themſelves ridiculous by dreſſing their characters erroneouſly. I have frequently ſeen an old Engliſh play, repreſented in Spaniſh coſtume, and a French officer in Britiſh uniform—a man of years and gravity, with an eye-glaſs dangling at his button-hole—and, *vice, verſa*, a young fop without a glaſs at all. I have beheld with painful ſenſations, a fine lady walking in a park, upon a cold day, without cloak, handkerchief, peliſſe, hat, cap, or bonnet; and my heart has ached heartily for a number of theatrical gentlemen, whoſe heads muſt have experienced colds and rheumatiſms, from their fondneſs of walking through ſtreets, groves, and foreſts, with their hats under their arm. Perhaps this is according to the direction in the prompt-book—as, for example—'Wild Oats—ſcene a road—a pelting ſhower—enter Rover, with his hat under his right arm.' If this is the caſe, the actors cannot be blamed; neither can fault be found with them for contraſting the effect of the drama, by wearing their hats in drawing-rooms, ſtudies, bed-chambers, and kitchens.

Notwithſtanding the deficiency and ill effects of theſe matters, I muſt do mr. Jones the credit to confeſs that they are much better managed now, than in mr. Daly's time; and for the material part of the alteration and improvement, the public are, in a great meaſure, indebted to mr. Holman.

I recollect, in mr. Daly's time, to have ſeen the characters of Macbeth, Sir Oliver Surface, Othello, and Zanga, played in the ſame dreſs by George Cooke; and I remember when your magazine, took notice of poor Billy Palmer's *eternal* faded ſuit of blue, which anſwered for Philip Egalite, Jeſſamy, and all the courtiers and fops which it was the doom of this deceaſed actor to ſuſtain.

I ſhall conclude this article by offering a piece of advice to the patentee, the manager, and the performers.

To mr. Jones, with all due ſubmiſſion, I would recommend the neceſſity of employing at leaſt *one* male ſinger in his company.

To mr. Holman, I recommend a perſeverance in that ſyſtem of good management which has ſerved the intereſts of the theatre ſo eſſentially.

To mr. Fullam, I recommend a little more exertion in ſome of his characters—he is certainly 'the eveneſt actor of the ſcene,' but in ſome inſtances, he is *too* even.

To mr. Talbot I would humbly recommend a deviation from that *ſelf-conſequence* which ſeems to deſtroy a great deal of his good ſenſe, *ſince* the appearance of the Familiar Epiſtles.

N O T E.

* *It has juſt occurred to me, that a new opera is now in rehearſal, written by 'a gentleman of this city'—mr. Wilton is to perform a principal character!!!!! This is not his fault—well may he exclaim—* 'Actus me invito factus non eſt meus actus!' *During the* accouchement *of meſdames Munn, Stewart, and Cooke, I would adviſe the manager to get up Artaxerxes by way of novelty. The characters might be caſt thus:—Arbaces, mr. Wilton; Artaxerxes, mr. Radcliffe; Rimenes, mr. Doyle; Artabanes, mr. Byrne.*

mend a departure from thoſe fits and ſtarts, from which his action is not yet entirely free.

To mr. Foot I recommend the pulpit—he would make an excellent methodiſt preacher.

To mr. Putnam I recommend the uſe of the bow and arrow, the cudgel, the broad ſword, or any other weapon that might teach him what his arms were made for—at preſent they are uſeleſs appendages to his body; except that when he ſtamps with his right foot, the left arm, as if by inſtinct, riſes parallel with his dexter eye.

To mr. Richard Jones I recommend a little more modeſty, and not to play the ſecond part of Acres like a fop.

To mr. Manſell I recommend more ſpirit, and he will obtain what he richly merits, the approbation of the audience.

To mr. Roſewell I recommend mr. Bott, the dentiſt.

To mr. Radcliffe the Eſſay on Good Manners, and Cheſterfield.

To mr. Wilton, the manners of a gentleman.

To mr. Byrne his *former* occupation.

To mr. Johnſon the omiſſion of a diſagreeable jerk in the voice, which precedes his ejaculations.

To mr. Weſton, Dr. Johnſon's Life of Savage.

To mr. Stewart, to turn out his toes, and make fewer grimaces.

To mr. Pitman, Gowland's Eſſence of Lotion.

To mr. Lee, never to play Iriſh gentlemen with ſuch an outlandiſh brogue as he has picked up ſomewhere on his travels.

To mr. Connor, prudence and perſeverance.

To mr. Doyle, to remain entirely among the choriſters.

To mr. Faulkner, Solomon's Guide to Health.

To mr. Carroll, Ovid's Metamorphoſes, and

To mr. Ryan, I beg to recommend Ovid's celebrated Art of Love.

'*Credula res amor eſt.*'—OVID.

[If mr. Ryan does not underſtand

To mrs. Edwin I recommend leſs *affectuoſo*.

To mrs. Macnamara, leſs ſtaring.

To miſs Macauley, another milliner.

To mrs. Hitchcock, I recommend nothing—I GIVE her my utmoſt thanks for the pleaſure ſhe has afforded me as an actreſs during the laſt twenty years of my exiſtence.

To mrs. Radcliffe I recommend a little ψυχης Ιατρειον. [Mr. M'Nally will tranſlate this.]

To mrs. Nunn I recommend a reviſion of Addiſon's Works, eſpecially the Chapters on Muſic.

To mrs. Cooke I recommend ſome other model for her action than a ſteam engine.

To mrs. Stewart the advantage of walking off the ſtage leiſurely—it ſometimes prevents dangerous accidents.

To mrs. Williams leſs airs, and fewer attitudes. Columbine's head never was intended to be placed on the ſhoulders of a chambermaid.

To mrs. M'Cullogh, what ſhe now evidently evinces—aſſiduity—and

To mrs. Davis, one of general Vallancey's Treatiſes, which proves that the Aire-Coti dialect, formerly ſpoken all over the world, is neither more nor leſs than the Iriſh language, and that, therefore, ſhe is extremely right to introduce it in Wouſki, Alhambra, Spaniſh ſervants, Engliſh bar-maids, Moggy Mac Gilpin, and Phœbe.

I have done with the theatre for the preſent—but in my next I will, if you think proper, give you a few more obſervations, which I am arranging for the *benefit* of the dancers, box-keepers, treaſurer, door-keepers, muſicians, call-boys, prompter, ſcene-ſhifters, houſekeeper, property-man, inſpector of lights, his deputies, *their* deputies, the purveyors of refreſhments, the carpenters, wardrobe-keepers, dreſſers, tailors, painters, machiniſts, &c. &c. The obſervations will be founded upon intelligence which I have been promiſed by

THE GHOST OF BARRY.

February, 1806.

City of Dublin.

Its Proſperity ſince the Act of Union.

To the Printer of Walker's Hibernian Magazine.

SIR,

IN the proſperity of ſtates we behold the people's happineſs—in the people's happineſs, therefore, European nations (eſpecially) can alone look for ſecurity againſt danger and decay.

I have long conſidered a junction of governments as a formidable barrier againſt innovation, and a ſafeguard againſt the impertinence of popular clamour.

I conſider the actions of Bonaparte, notwithſtanding the aſſertions to the contrary, as worthy of honourable mention as any that diſtinguiſhed Cromwell, Sylla, Griſlier, Julius Cæſar, or Alexander; and no one doubts but theſe were all very great men.

Bonaparte, like other *unioniſts*, views the proſperity of ſtates, with the expanded eye of a politician—he, as well as Alexander, Cæſar, and other humane chieftains, think that concentration is the ſoul of ſtrength—that independence is a feather, which cannot bear againſt the iron weight of imperial union; and that all men are rebels who think their own *conſtitutions* fit to exiſt, without the aid of foreign noſtrums.

The royal kings, or robbers as they were impiouſly termed, who divided Poland, were diſtinguiſhed unioniſts—ſo *were* lords Clare and Cornwallis, and mr. Pitt—ſo *are* lord Caſtlereagh and mr. Giffard.

To the exertions of the five latter, we are indebted for the proſperity we now ſo eminently enjoy.

The firſt, moſt juſtly exclaimed againſt every preſuming fool who ventured to raiſe his voice againſt the darling meaſure of the late premier.

The ſecond, by his clemency, reclaimed the Iriſh nation from their folly, and gave the *coup de grace* to that abſurd patch-work, called legiſlature, with which the nation was tormented for many years before.

burthen of maintaining in the city uſeleſs tribe of peers, biſhops, parliamentary orators, and their family lumber.

The fourth, with the honeſt zeal a true patriot, ingeniouſly ſupport the meaſures of mr. Pitt, for which native county ungratefully refuſed continue him as their repreſentati and for which the diſloyal part of t community refuſe him the ſanction their praiſe.

The fifth, a moſt tolerant and prejudiced patriot, is ſo well known his fellow-citizens, that I have only regret the formation of the preſe broad-bottomed adminiſtration, (co poſed of men of very different prin ples,) ſhould ſerve as a ſtumbling blo to his approach to power.

It has been ſaid, this union was t effect of force, fraud, and corruptio —I deny the aſſertion—it was the t umph of ſuperior genius over apoſta —the feelings of the virtuous part the community overpowering the d ſigns of men who wiſhed to have a nate-houſe in a city, which w dwindling to decay every ſeſſion, eſp cially when a numerous meeting commoners attended the lower houſe.

I have more than once argue vainly, I confeſs, with a great ma of my countrymen, who are wedded cloſely to the former order of thing —who are impious enough to wiſh f a divorce from our benign ſiſter:— Theſe men erroneouſly conceive tha becauſe our quays are not crowde with merchantmen, our commerce consequently, contracted. From ſuc conceptions Good Lord deliver u the quays are not crowded with veſſel why ſhould they? what right have o merchants to engroſs every advanta to themſelves? why ſhould not t Engliſh merchants have a portion the imperial commerce? God know we have ſufficient to enable us to li —we have imports at leaſt three tim a week—and our exports are ackno ledged to be moſt ſurpriſing, partic larly in times of peace, when the d ſtruction of the beef trade enables us t

These uninformed persons parade also about the streets of Dublin, as if they were set with traps, and pitted with mud. I pity their mean understandings; and for the improvement of their capacities, (if they have any) be it known, that in the city of Madrid, where there is as little pride as in Dublin, and every one knows what a small share we have of it, there is no such thing as perfect streets or clean footways. The Spaniards have an utter aversion to mending—and until their city is entirely rebuilt, they are resolved not to cleanse or make any alteration whatever in the flags or pavement. Darned stockings look rather queer with new small-clothes, and Hessian boots appear highly ridiculous with ragged overalls. The sapient Spaniards know this well—the Irish, like true Milesians, follow the example of their high-born relations, and in spite of all the remonstrances of designing jobbers, I hope the time will come, when my uninformed friends may fall into the opinion which I have here given, and which, upon due consideration, will be found to produce as good consequences as any other, however better founded.

Another subject of complaint amongst the vulgar, is one of such notoriety, that I am surprised it has escaped the notice of government—I mean the state in which the shopkeepers are placed within the last four years. Now, in justice to the shopkeepers I must say, that they never complained less, and never had less reason to complain. It is men who have no shops—scribblers and agitators, that complain for them. The *gentlemen* themselves, to my certain knowledge, never lived better—never had better gigs or horses; and as for shops, where in New Bond-street can be pointed out so many elegant pantheons and warehouses, and porticos, and galleries, as in Westmoreland-street? I am told, too, that many of these *gentlemen* give card-parties, balls, and music-meetings—swill claret, eat turtle, and keep country-houses in every direction round Dublin. If this be true, and I do not doubt it, these self-same shopkeepers must be either very great knaves, or very wealthy citizens; and for the sake of our national character, I will suppose the latter.

The castle is deserted!—This is a howl more noisy than any other that I have heard—it is in the mouth of men, women, and children. What do they want to make of it? A scene of riot, show, and dissipation?—No, no,—they must not be indulged. Once or twice a year is quite sufficient for public curiosity to be gratified, by the exhibition of fashionable levees and splendour; more than twice would encrease much trouble and expence to the peers and gentry who remain in Ireland—to the aldermen, the *commons*, the clergy, and all other ennobled, dignified, tolerant, and learned personages who rendezvous in the castle-yard, on state and important occasions, according to 'immemorial custom.'

'The play-house is a *wilderness!*'—This *beautiful* metaphor is full of meaning to be sure—in the opinion of those who use it; but as I don't chuse to fall out with my native language, I shall take leave to observe, that no lexicographer I ever heard of, compared a place of entertainment to a wilderness. A***y, senior, who is a very shrewd fellow, and full of originality, once called his amphitheatre, 'The Royal Grove;' this pretty conceit answered very well for the canaille, but it was just as correct as his display of eloquence in Peter-street, where he offered a wager of 100 guineas, that an Ethiopean savage would '*daunce 'pon a whire* better than *hany* of the *haudience* belonging to that there Bride's parish!'

'The corporation of Dublin are *locusts*;' another *pretty figure*, quite *malapropos*. Locusts are in general described as lean, miserable animals,—(though I have seen a few plump ones) who prey with voracity upon various kinds of nutriment. Aldermen and common council-men are human animals; and because, (upon a few occasions) they devote a little to appetite and *improved* society, they fall in with the anger and prejudice of ill-fed poets,

hungry

hungry expectants, discarded agents, constables, and watchmen. Now I, sir, have a better opinion of this consistent and respected body—I know their worth, and square my thoughts accordingly. That they possess talents, no man doubts; but the ignorant will not suffer them to pass unnoticed—and instead of *talents*, vulgar prejudice has furnished them with *talons*, *weapons* which apply chiefly to gluttons—and who will say there is a glutton amongst even a single guild belonging to the general corporation? They are men of moderate appetites, not epicures, and no one of them can be accused of having obtained the civic chain by dint of good wine and sumptuous suppers.—How differently are these matters managed in Scotland, where it is notorious, neither time nor expence will prevent the candidate for an important office, from endeavouring to obtain the object of his wishes.

I beg pardon for intruding so much upon you, at a time when, perhaps, you are crowded with observations upon who is the new minister, what he is, and where he comes from—but as my remarks are of a kind, *substantial*, and *correct*, I beg you will give them insertion. In the mean time, believe me to be yours, &c. &c.

Feb. 23, 1806. OBSERVER.

Mr. Fox's Inscription on the late Bishop of Down's Monument.

A monument, studiously plain and unadorned, well executed by mr. Rossi, is just put up, to the memory of that truely respectable prelate, the late bishop of Down, in the new burying-ground (belonging to St. James's church) in Tottenham-court-road.—The circumstance which chiefly distinguishes this tribute of surviving affection to departed virtue, is the inscription upon the tablet, written by mr. Fox. Like most other works of a real genius, the principal characteristics of the composition are simplicity and truth of portraiture. The words are as follow:—'Under this stone lie interred the mortal remains of the right rev. William Dickson, late bishop of Down and Connor, whose memory will ever be dear to all who were connected with him in any of the various relations of life.—Of his public character, the love of liberty, and especially of religious liberty, was the prominent feature. Sincere in his own faith, he abhorred the thought of holding out temptation to prevarication or insincerity in others, and was a decided enemy, both as a bishop and a legislator, to laws whose tendency is to seduce or to deter men from the open and undisguised profession of their religious opinions by reward and punishment, by political advantages, or political disabilities. In private life, singular modesty, correct taste, a most engaging simplicity of manners, unshaken constancy in friendship, a warm heart alive to all the charities of our nature, did not fail to conciliate to this excellent man the affections of all who knew him. But, though the exercise of the gentler virtues which endear and attract, was more habitual to him, as most congenial to his nature, he was by no means deficient in those more energetic qualities of the mind which command respect and admiration. When roused by unjust aggression, or whatever the occasion might be that called for exertion, his mildness did not prevent him from displaying the most manly and determined spirit; and notwithstanding his exquisite sensibility, he bore the severest of all human calamities, the loss of several deserving and beloved children, with exemplary fortitude and resignation. He was born in February 1754—was married in June 1773, to Henrietta Symes, daughter of the rev. Jeremiah Symes, was preferred to the bishoprick of Down and Connor in December 1783, and died on the 19th of September, 1804, deeply regretted by all the different religious sects that composed the population of his extensive diocese: by acquaintances, neighbours, and dependants of every condition and description; by his children, his friends, and his country, and most of all by his disconsolate widow, who has erected this stone to the memory of the kindest husband and the best of men.' C. J. Fox.

Journ.

Journal of the Proceedings of the Third Session of the Second Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, *Jan.* 21.

THE ſeſſion of parliament was this day opened by commiſſion. The houſe of commons being ſummoned to the bar, the lord chancellor informed them of the circumſtance, and read the ſpeech. *(See Mag. for Jan. Page 46.)*

Lord Ellenborough took his ſeat on the woolſack, as chairman, the lord chancellor's health not permitting him to ſit out the expected debate.—Earl Nelſon, upon his creation, was then introduced by the earls of Macclesfield and Briſtol; and the earl took the oaths and his ſeat.—Marquis Wellesley, the marquis of Lanſdown, and lord St. John, took the oaths and their ſeats.

The earl of Eſſex, on moving an addreſs of thanks, obſerved that the nature of the ſpeech was ſuch as to preclude the neceſſity of any oppoſition to his motion: he adverted to the principal parts it contained; and concluded with wiſhing that ſome compliment of condolence ſhould be offered to his majeſty upon the deceaſe of the duke of Glouceſter. With the amiable qualities of that perſonage, many of their lordſhips had been familiar for a number of years; and he was confident they would not be averſe to expreſs the high ſenſe which they entertained of his virtues.

Viſcount Carleton ſeconded the motion, and congratulated the houſe on the unanimity which was likely to prevail on this ſubject. He conſidered the battle of Trafalgar as the greateſt naval victory that ever had been gained. Deeply as the loſs of the heroic commander, whoſe valour and ſkill obtained that great triumph, muſt be felt, there was ſtill ample cauſe for exultation in the glorious circumſtances of his fall. That ſublime ſentiment, ſo nobly conceived, 'England expects every man to do his duty,' was practically illuſtrated in the deſtruction of two thirds of the combined fleet, and in the valour and preciſion with which the orders of the commander in chief had been executed. It was not only in the action, that the ſuperiority of the Engliſh ſeamen was manifeſt: the judgment and ſpirit of indefatigable enterpriſe, which were required to withdraw the crews of the captured ſhips, and to obſerve the whole of the Engliſh fleet during the dreadful weather which followed the battle of Trafalgar, were, in his opinion, entitled to the gratitude and admiration of the country. The noble viſcount then alluded in ſucceſſion to the other ſubjects in the ſpeech, the unfortunate termination of the continental campaign, the magnanimous perſeverance of the emperor of Ruſſia, and his majeſty's liberal reſolution to appropriate the million ariſing from the proceeds of prizes, to the public ſervice of the year.

Earl Cowper ſaid, he had come down with a determination to move an amendment to the addreſs; but was induced to poſtpone it, by the indiſpoſition of the gentleman at the head of his majeſty's councils *: he would, however, read the amendment he had drawn up: —its purport tended to expreſs the deep concern which the houſe felt at the diſaſters recently ſuſtained by his majeſty's allies on the continent: and to aſſure his majeſty, that the houſe would take the earlieſt opportunity of inquiring into the cauſes of theſe diſaſters, ſo far as they might be connected with the conduct of his miniſters; and to ſuggeſt ſuch meaſures as ſhould appear to be neceſſary for averting the dangers which threatened this country. His lordſhip concluded with giving notice, that on Monday he ſhould ſubmit a motion, embracing the ſubſtance of the amendment.

Lord Grenville ſaid that the ſituation of the country was ſuch as to call for the moſt attentive conſideration, which ought not to be any longer delayed than till the houſe was in poſſeſ-

NOTE.

* *Mr. Pitt.*

ſion of the ſubjects which demanded enquiry.

Lord Hawkeſbury obſerved, that miniſters were then fully prepared, ſhould it be the pleaſure of the houſe, to enter into the moſt comprehenſive diſcuſſion of their conduct. But he would freely ſtate that his majeſty's ſpeech was intentionally couched in ſuch language as it was ſuppoſed would create no difference of opinion as to the terms of the addreſs. Miniſters felt, that the exiſting ſtate of affairs required the moſt ample communications on their part; and they were anxious only to delay any diſcuſſion until ſuch communications could be laid before parliament. Under ſuch circumſtances, he could not avoid obſerving, that it would be a departure from all precedent in parliamentary uſage, to precipitate a diſcuſſion.

Lord Mulgrave ſaid a few words to the ſame effect; after which the addreſs was agreed to, *nem. dis.*

22.] Viſcount Melville attended in his place, and delivered at the table, a plea of—NOT GUILTY, to the articles of impeachment preferred againſt him, in the name of the commons of England.

23.] Their lordſhips went to St. James's with the addreſs.

24.] Lord Holland informed the houſe, that earl Cowper had withdrawn his motion for the preſent.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, *Jan.* 21.

ON the return of the ſpeaker from the lords,

Lord F. Spencer moved an addreſs to his majeſty in anſwer to his meſſage; and after noticing our brilliant naval ſucceſſes, expreſſed his regret for the loſs of lord Nelſon, as well as at the reverſes of our allies on the continent: at the ſame time, he obſerved, the houſe and the country muſt feel high conſolation in the manly conduct, and the unſhaken attachment manifeſted by our faithful ally, the emperor of Ruſſia, to thoſe principles and that enlightened policy, which had uniformly diſtinguiſhed his reign: a circumſtance, which gave us ground to hope that affairs on the continent might yet be brought to favourable iſſue. In the criſis, however, in which this country now ſtood, we had nothing to fear from the menaces or ambition of the common enemy, while defended by the known loyalty and valour of his majeſty's ſubjects, and the unexhauſted reſources of this empire, in the vigorous application of which, he was confident the wiſdom and ſpirit of the houſe would cheerfully co-operate.

Mr. Ainſlie ſeconded the motion, and inculcated the neceſſity of the moſt vigorous meaſures, to defeat the intentions of the enemy.

Lord H. Petty obſerved, that as he did not acquieſce in many parts of the ſpeech, he had intended to propoſe the following amendments; but in conſequence of the illneſs of a perſon high in office, he ſhould poſtpone it till Monday next:—'That this houſe feels the deepeſt concern for the diſaſters which have befallen his majeſty's allies on the continent, and will proceed to inquire into the cauſes which have produced them; that the houſe feels that the moſt vigorous meaſures are neceſſary for the defence and ſecurity of the country; but at the ſame time that they grant to his majeſty the neceſſary means of carrying on the conteſt for the honour and ſafety of the empire, it will be the duty of the houſe to take care that the public reſources be ſo directed, as not to aggravate the calamities, or increaſe the dangers of the country.'

Mr. Fox ſaid, he ſhould reſerve his opinion for the day on which the motion ſhould be brought forward.

Mr. Windham ſaid, that however great the pain he felt at the illneſs of the gentlemen in queſtion, he thought the public intereſt would not admit of any longer delay of the diſcuſſion than the day propoſed. The addreſs was then carried unanimouſly.

22.] The twelfth report of the naval commiſſioners was brought up.

Mr. Sheridan moved for returns of the number of men raiſed under the additional force act.—Ordered.

Mr. C. Dundas ſtated, that he had a petition from the freeholders of the county of Berks, which applied directly to the principle of the motion of which mr. Sheridan had given notice.—The petitioners ſtate, that out of 343 men which were required to be raiſed in that county, only eleven had been procured; that the pariſhes had, therefore, become liable to fines, to the enormous amount of 6620l. although there had been no negligence in the pariſh officers; but that the deficiency aroſe merely from the abſolute impoſſibility of procuring the men, in the manner, and upon the terms mentioned in the act. He had authority from his conſtituents to ſtate, that it was impoſſible the preſent bill could ever be executed in ſuch a manner as to give ſatisfaction to the landed intereſt, as the principal burthen of it fell upon thoſe pariſhes which, from their population and their poverty, had already the greateſt poor-rates to pay. The petition was ordered to lie on the table. The conſideration of the petition of mr. Mainwaring, jun. againſt the return for Middleſex, was fixed for the 4th of February.

23.] The houſe reſolved, that a ſupply be granted to his majeſty.—They afterwards proceeded to St. James's with the addreſs.

24.] The ſpeaker acquainted the members, that his majeſty had been waited on with the addreſs, and had returned the following anſwer: 'Gentlemen, I thank you for this loyal and dutiful addreſs, and for the condolence you have expreſſed for my late lamented brother, the duke of Glouceſter, which affords me an additional proof of your reſpect and attachment to my perſon and family. Your concurrence in my wiſhes, to court the friendſhip and confidence of the emperor of Ruſſia, and the diſpoſition manifeſted by that monarch in the common cauſe of Europe, afford me juſt grounds of ſatisfaction; and your aſſurances of ſupport in my unabating exertions, in the preſent poſture of affairs, enable me to look forward with confidence to ſuch a termination of the preſent conteſt, as may be conſiſtent with the ſafety and permanent intereſt of my dominions'

On the motion of mr. Whitbread, a copy of the anſwer given by lord Melville to the articles of impeachment againſt him, was read. It purported—'That the noble lord having read the charges exhibited by the houſe of commons againſt him, for ſuppoſed high crimes and miſdemeanors, the ſaid viſcount ſaith, for himſelf, that he hopes no want of form in this his anſwer ſhall prejudice him before their lordſhips; and ſaith, that he is nowiſe guilty of all, or any of the ſaid crimes or miſdemeanors, by the ſaid article ſo alledged to be by him committed, in manner and form: and that he will undertake to prove to this houſe, by credible witneſſes the truth of his aſſertion. He therefore ſubmits himſelf to the candour of the houſe, and prays that he may be diſcharged from the premiſſes.'

On the motion of mr. Whitbread, the committee was ordered to draw up the articles of impeachment.

Mr. Paul gave notice, that on Wedneſday he ſhould make a motion for the production of a letter from lord Melville to the court of directors, on the 30th of June, 1800, relative to the debt of the company, as well as the other papers, to form the ground of charges againſt marquis Welleſley.

Mr. H. Laſcelles gave notice of a motion for Monday, that ſome ſignal mark of reſpect be conferred upon the memory of the late right hon. William Pitt.

Lord Caſtlereagh, not ſeeing lord H. Petty in his place, ſubmitted to his friends the propriety of deferring his motion from Monday till ſome future time, in conſequence of the event which had acted ſo ſeverely upon the feelings of the houſe.

Mr. Fox anſwered, that his friend would have no objection to poſtpone his motion till the ſituation of the country ſhould be made more intelligible; but thought that it would take precedence of the motion of mr. H. Laſcelles; to which motion, *if it was not ſuch a one as no man could ſupport without a groſs violation of his public duty*, there

there was no likelihood of any reſiſtance on that (mr. Fox's) ſide of the houſe.

25.] The report of the commitee on the reſolution of the houſe, that a ſupply ſhould be granted to his majeſty, was brought up; and lord Caſtlereagh moved, that the houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a committee of ſupply on Monday.

Mr. Grey thought it improper to vote any ſupplies while the government was without a chancellor of the exchequer.

Lord Caſtlereagh ſaid, that at preſent the ſeals were, as uſual, entruſted to the chief juſtice of the king's bench. His majeſty was occupied in forming a new adminiſtration, and in arranging the appointment of a new chancellor of the exchequer. He hoped by Monday to be enabled to give the houſe ſome certain information on the ſubject.—He truſted there would be no oppoſition to voting the ſupplies; as it would, at this moment, be highly detrimental to the country.

Mr. Fox was of opinion, that there ought to be ſome reſponſible perſon in government, before the ſupplies were granted.

Lord Caſtlereagh repeated, that not to vote the ſupplies would be attended with dangerous conſequences.

The uſual annual eſtimates were moved; after which the houſe adjourned.

(To be continued.)

ORIGINAL AND SELECT POETRY.

Ode for the New Year, 1806. *By Henry James Pye, Eſq. Poet Laureat.*

WHEN ardent zeal for virtuous fame,
When virtuous honour's holy flame,
Sit on the gen'rous warrior's ſword,
Weak is the loudeſt lay the muſe can ſing,
His deeds of valour to record;
And weak the flight of fancy's wing:—
For far above her high career,
Upborne by worth th' immortal CHIEF
ſhall riſe,
And to the lay-enraptur'd ear
Of ſeraphs liſt'ning from the empyreal
ſphere,
Glory her hymn divine ſhall carol thro' the ſkies.

For tho' the muſe in an unequal ſtrain *
Sung of the wreaths that Albion's warriors bore
From ev'ry region and from ev'ry ſhore,
The naval triumphs of her GEORGE'S reign—
Triumphs by many a valiant ſon,
From Gaul, Iberia, and Batavia won;
Or by St. Vincent's rocky mound,
Or ſluggiſh Texel's ſhoaly ſound,
Or Haſſnia's † hyperborean wave,
Or where Canopus' billows lave
Th' Egyptian coaſt, while Albion's genius guides
Her dauntleſs hero thro' the fav'ring ſkies,
Where rocks, nor ſands, nor tempeſt roar,
Nor batt'ries thundering from the ſhore,
Arreſt the fury of his naval war,
When Glory ſhines the leading ſtar;
Still higher deeds the lay recording claim,
Still riſe Britannia's ſons to more exalted fame.

The fervid ſource of heat and light
Deſcending thro' the weſtern ſkies,
Tho' veil'd awhile from mortal ſight,
Emerging ſoon with golden beam ſhall riſe,
In orient climes with brighter radiance ſhine,
And ſow th' ethereal plains with flames divine.
So damp'd by Peace's tranſient ſmile,
If Britain's glory ſeem to fade awhile,
Yet when occaſion's kindling rays
Relumine valour's gen'rous blaze,
Higher the radiant flames aſpire,
And ſhine with clearer light, and glow with fiercer fire.

From Europe's ſhores th' inſidious train,
Eluding Britain's watchful eye,
Rapid acroſs th' Atlantic fly,
To iſles that ſtud the weſtern main;
There proud their conq'ring banners ſeem to riſe,
And fann'd by ſhadowy triumphs flout the ſkies:
But, lo! th' avenging pow'r appears,
His victor flag immortal NELSON rears;
Swift as the raven's ominous race
Fly the ſtrong eagle o'er the ethereal ſpace,
The Gallic barks the billowy deep divide,
Their conqueſts loſt in air, o'erwhelm'd in ſhame their pride.

The hour of vengeance comes—by Cadeſ' tow'rs,
By high Trafalgar's ever trophied ſhore,
The godlike warrior on the adverſe pow'rs
Leads his reſiſtleſs fleet with daring prore.
Terrific as th' electric bolt that flies
With fatal ſhock athwart the thund'ring ſkies,

N O T E S.

* *Alluding to a poem called* NAUCRATIA, *written by the author, and dedicated by permiſſion to his majeſty.*

† *Copenhagen.*

By

By the myſterious will of Heav'n
On man's preſuming offspring driven,
Full on the ſcatter'd foe he hurls his fires,
Performs the dread beheſt, and in the flaſh expires—

But not his fame—while chiefs who bleed
For ſacred duty's holy meed,
With glory's amaranthine wreath,
By weeping victory crown'd in death,
In hiſtory's awful page ſhall ſtand
Foremoſt amid th' heroic band;
NELSON! ſo long thy hallow'd name
Thy country's gratitude ſhall claim;
And while a people's pæans raiſe
To thee the choral hymn of praiſe;
And while a patriotic monarch's tear
Bedews and ſanctifies thy bier;
Each youth of martial hope ſhall feel
True valour's animating zeal;
With emulative wiſh thy trophies ſee,
And heroes yet unborn ſhall Britain owe to thee.

The Bachelor.

HOW weary and how woe-begone, at eve,
Sits the lone bachelor, and on his mind,
Save where a cheerful fire imparts its beam,
No ray of varied happineſs ſteals in.

Far luckier wight, who, proud of youthful grace,
Ambles at evening with ſome ſportive nymph,
By lamp-light frequent view'd with draggled tail,
Sempſtreſs, or milliner, or ſerving maid.
But he more bleſt who waits the poſtman's knock,
Prompt to decypher hieroglyphic ſcrawls,
In lovely characters by his fair one ſent,
Cupid entangling every mazy line,
Till forth he flies to know her ſweet intent,
When haply met, they interchange ſoft looks,
Vow, e'er they part, *eternal* conſtancy,
Nor dream a *fortnight* is its longeſt date.
And trav'lling farther on life's thorny road,
Behold the married man—vagaries gone,
And all the pride of youthful folly ſpent,
Hair breadth eſcapes, and quarrels nightly pick'd,
Juſticial admonitions, fly intrigues,
Lanterns deſpoil'd, and ſentry-box laid flat,
And hobbling vet'ran in the kennel roll'd,
All vaniſh'd like 'the whiſtling of a name,'
He ſits him down the *happieſt* man on earth;
Ten thouſand cares all dancing in his brain,
Bleſt, with a tender, loving, ſcolding wife,
Five children here—there fifty debts unpaid,
Duns, doctors, education, maſters, books,
Taxes and petticoats, and taylors' bills,
And all the plagues they call '*domeſtic ſweets.*'
At times returning to his homely fare,
In fancy dwelling o'er a ſavoury chop,
With pickles dreſt, and ſerv'd on cleanly plate,
Amaz'd he ſees his houſe involv'd in ſmoke,
From gaping copper, raiſed in murky clouds;
He hurries on in ſearch of babes and wife,
And hears her warbling ditties at a tub,
Immers'd in froth, the deity of ſuds.
In vain his ſtomach cries for eatables;
Steam'd out, and dripping like an unwrung ſheet,
He hies him to ſome alehouſe fire to dry.

Yet are there pleaſures in the married ſtate,
And I the laſt that would decry their worth,
Though clouded, yet at leaſt ſuperior deem'd
To uniform and tatteleſs celibacy;
Where the few 'virtues walk their narrow round,'
Worthleſs without the ſanction of the fair.

How luckleſs he who loiters by the ſtream
Till the beſt chance of pleaſure is gone by
And his frail bark ſinks in the ruſhy flood.

W. A.

The Iſlander's Song of Defiance. By Dr. Gilchriſt.

'*Dulce et decorum eſt pro patria mori.*'

WHEN united in one, the harp, thiſtle and roſe,
With Neptune's own trident appear;
Then Britannia's arms the whole earth may may oppoſe—
Brave iſlanders! why ſhould you fear?

Like a ſtately three decker, whoſe thunderbolts fly
To guard ev'ry bleſſing below;
On Freedom's ſtaunch pinion her union borne high,
Defiance proclaims to the foe.

In the log-book of fate can her glory be paſt?
Our top-ſails to ſtrike we diſdain:
Come nail the death-flag of the ſtate to the maſt,
And fight, tho' we ſink in the main.

When true liberty ſets, ſure to die—is to riſe,
'She beams from the laſt circling wave,'—
Hark! the ſons of her iſles with three cheers rend the ſkies,
'Who would not go down with the brave?'

Helm-a-port, fire away, ſteady, launch with good grace,
Eternity's ocean in view;
'Steer—our anceſtor's hail' gallant ſouls to this place;
Take births that are worthy of you.

From the wreck of Britannia our honour thus ſave;
'Hearts of oak! ſtill reſolve to be free;'
Deareſt freedom! how ſweet ſuch a watery grave!
Ah! who would not periſh with thee?

To the cowards and ſlaves who would reptile like crawl,
With ſouls as debas'd as their clay!
We iſlanders ſpurn you! terreſtrial ball,
To France and her demons a prey.

Quick

Quick up with the ſtandard! can Britons do more
Than grapple, like heroes, with fate?
All our deeds have been noble—why ſhould we deplore
Our exit—if equally great?

From Heaven could I charm all their patriot rays,
My country with triumph to crown—
Great George! I would fire all her ſons with theſe lays,
'Britannia ſhall never go down!'

She firm, on the rock of religion, may boaſt
With Ierne her ſiſter conjoin'd:
'Can the ſoldiers of France, can the tyrant's vain hoſt,
Subdue an invincible mind?

'It is true, for a while, like a meteor, Caul
May terrify man in its flight;
She blazing may riſe, but extinguiſh'd muſt fall,
To ſink in the regions of night.'

Say—the laſt of our race upon Albion's ſtrand
Hath ſhed every drop of his blood;
Unconquer'd, we proudly may leap hand in hand,
And veil our green heads in the flood.

'From the deep, our celeſtial birth we dare claim,
As empreſs and queens of the ſea;
Time ſetting, ſhall view us immortal the fame,
Bright pole-ſtars of pure liberty.

'From Heaven could I charm all their patriot rays,
My country with triumph to crown;
Great George! I would fire all her ſons with theſe lays,
'Britannia ſhall never go down!

No—never, while heroes like Nelſon command,
Napoleon's rage muſt be vain;
Whatever his conquests may prove upon land,
Britannia ſhall govern the main.

'My favourite ſon,' hark! ſhe cries, 'is no more!'
And Fame's loudeſt trumpet replies,
Which Echo reſounds from Iberia's ſhore
'Who triumphs in death, never dies!

'From his urn ſhall aſcend a warm patriot flame,
And rouſe ev'ry Briton for thee,
To burn with revenge at the ſound of his name,
And conquer by land and by ſea.

'Brave iſlanders! mark how thy hero, elate,
To honour and life points the way,
Diſcloſing to view, from his glorious fate,
The dawn of eternity's day.'

25th *Jan.* 1806.

On the Funeral Proceſſion of Lord Viſcount Nelſon.

LO! the ſolemn pomps appear;
The blazon'd eſcutcheons, gleaming near,
The mourning bannera ſtrew.—
'Tis the victor's trophied doom,
'Tis Nelſon brave deſcends the tomb,
And now afflicts our view.

The dirge ſounds ſullen 'mid the air;
It vibrates fully on the ear,
And pangs aſſail the heart:
The ſable plumes in cadence flow,
Decline as 'neath a mighty woe,
And day's bright beams depart.

Anon—hope, as an angel, comes;
Her radiant wings diſpel the glooms,
As o'er the ſcene profound
She ſoftly breathes—Ah, ſigh no more!
Thy Nelſon gains th' Elyſian ſhore;
Nor mourn a hero crown'd.

His kindred ſpirit ſtill ſhall charm,
And other boſoms nobly warm.
My Collingwood ſhall prove
A Nelſon to defend your iſle;
Britannia ſhall for ever ſmile
O'er ev'ry foe ſubdu'd.

LYDIA.

On Anacreon Moore, Eſq.

O MOURN not for Anacreon fled,
O weep not for Anacreon dead!
The lyre ſtill breathes that liv'd before,
For we have one *Anacreon Moore!*

S. R.

January, A Sonnet.

'TIS thine, dread month! to lead the new born year,
Bedeck'd with ſimple ſnow drops from the vale;
Who, trembling 'neath thy graſp, with inſt fear,
Shrink in deſpair from winter's chilling gale.
For winter is pre-eminently thine,
And gives his ſnows and ſtorms at thy command;
With fearful gloom, forbids the ſun to ſhine,
And binds the lucid lake lake in icy band.
Each plant droops ſadly-ſorrowful to earth;
No warbling wood-bird pours the pleaſing la
No ſounds of pleaſure ſpeaks the ruſtic mirth;
But diſmall dulneſs fills the dreary d y.
Theſe mark ſtern January's rueful reign;
Delight has fled, till ſpring returns again.

J. M. L.

An Enquiry anſwered, concerning Miſs Mu late Failure, at Covent-Garden Theatre.

THE child, you ſay, had mimic ſkill,
With more than Jordan ſpirit:—
How came ſhe then to fare ſo ill?
What was her grand demerit?

The infant's patrons wanted grace
To let the chit grow bigger:
Miſs Munie, ſir, had too much *face*,
And much too little figure.

Sung in the new Operatic Drama of The Travellers; or, Muſic's Faſcination. Written by Mr. CHERRY, *of Drury Lane.*

O WHAT a dainty fine thing is the girl I love!
She fits my finger as neat as a Lim'rick glove:
If that I had her ſat down by yon mountain ſide,
'Tis there I would ax her if ſhe would become my bride;
The ſkin on her cheek is as red as Eve apple;
Her pretty round waiſt with my arms I'd ſoon grapple.
But when that I ax'd her for leave juſt to follow her,
She cock'd up her noſe, and cried *No*, mr. Gallagher!

O Cicely, my jewel, the dickens go with you, why
If that you're cruel, it's down at your feet I'll lie,
'Caſe you're hard-hearted, I'm melted to ſkin and bone!
Sure you'd me pity to ſee me both grunt and groan.
But all I could ſay her hard heart could not mollify;
Still ſhe would titter, and giggle, and look ſo ſhy.
Then with a frown, I'm deſired not to follow her;—
Isn't this pretty uſage for mr. O'Gallagher?

'Twas at Balligally, one Eaſter I met with her;
Into Jem Garvey's I went, where I ſat with her:
Cicely, my jewel, if that you will be my own,
Soon father Luke he will come and he'll make us one.
On hearing of this, how her eyes they did glitter bright!
Cicely, my jewel, I'll make you my own this night!
When that ſhe found me determined to follow her,
I'm yours, ſhe then cried out, ſweet mr. O'Gallagher!

The Mother, a Sonnet. Imitated from the Italian of Filicia.

SEE the fond mother with her offspring round,
How melts her ſoul with pious tenderneſs!
As ſhe ſurveys them, all her looks expreſs
Maternal love and thoughts with pleaſure crown'd:
One to her breaſt, where the calm joys abound,
Eager ſhe claſps; another ſtrives to bleſs
With words of ſweet import; a third a kiſs
Soothes, whilſt another ſports upon the ground.
By all their little ways their wants ſhe knows,
To each diſpenſes what its wants require,
Or, feigning, frowns:—th' Almighty ſo, who throws
His glance from high, attends to each deſire
On earth; and if a pray'r grants not, 'tis true,
When he denies that prayer he grants a bleſſing too.

C. W. C.

State of Public Affairs.

CONTINENTAL WAR, &c.

THE news which we waited for, and which we hoped to detail in our laſt, proved of the moſt diſaſtrous nature to the cauſe of the allies. This indeed had been officially announced by the enemy long before our laſt went to preſs; but, relying upon the intelligence which had been induſtriouſly ſpread by the agents of the Britiſh government, and which had been ſanctioned by the almoſt unlimited credit of miniſters themſelves, we fondly, but as it proves, fooliſhly, hoped that the battle of the 2d of December, or as it is now deſignated, the battle of Auſterlitz, would in its conſequences at leaſt prove favourable to the allied powers. Without remarking upon the indecency of trifling with the public faith, we ſhall proceed to deſcribe the events of that battle, as well as thoſe which led to it, and others which have been the conſequences of it.

On the 27th of November, the emperor of France, foreſeeing the dreadful ſlaughter that muſt reſult from a conteſt between two ſuch formidable armies as were then almoſt in ſight of one another, offered an armiſtice. This was however rejected; and on the 28th, fifty of the French 60th regiment of dragoons were taken priſoners by the Coſſacks and Ruſſian cavalry; and in the courſe of the ſame day the emperor of Ruſſia went to Wiſchau, and the whole Ruſſian army took up its poſition behind that city. Bonaparte ſoon diſcovered that the affairs of the allies were conducted with preſumption, inconſiderateneſs, and imprudence, fully believing before a blow was ſtruck that victory muſt declare for them. Of this ill-judged confidence the French emperor reſolved to profit; he ordered his army to retreat in the night, as if through fear, though in truth it was only that he might ſecure a better poſition three leagues in the rear of his preſent ground: he pretended alſo an anxious deſire of fortifying his camp.—He propoſed an interview with the emperor of Ruſſia, who, refuſing to accede to the propoſal himſelf, ſent his aid-de-

camp, with a view no doubt of observing the actual ſtate of the French army. This officer, completely miſled by the manœuvres and arts of Bonaparte, returned with a moſt deluſive account of the ſtate of things in the enemy's camp. Some of the veteran Auſtrian generals ventured to warn their maſter of the folly of confiding in ſuch a report; their advice was rejected. The important day of the 2d of December at length arrived which was to decide the fate of empires. At one in the morning Bonaparte got on horſeback to viſit the poſts, reconnoitre the fires of the enemy, and get an account of what the guards had learnt of the movements of the Ruſſians. He heard that they had paſſed the night in drunkenneſs, and that a corps of Ruſſian infantry had appeared in the village of Sokolnitz, occupied by a regiment of the diviſion under general Legrand, who had orders to reinforce it.

At ſun riſe orders for the attack were given, and inſtantly every field marſhal joined his corps. A moment afterwards the cannonade began at the extremity of the right, which the enemy's advanced guard had already outflanked, but the unexpected meeting with marſhal Davouſt ſtopped the enemy's ſhot; and the battle began.

Marſhal Soult put himſelf in motion at the ſame moment, proceeded to the heights of the village of Protzen, with generals Vandamme and St. Hilaire's diviſion, and cut off the right of the allies, whoſe movements became uncertain. Surpriſed by a flank march, whilſt it was flying, believing itſelf to be attacking, and ſeeing itſelf attacked, it conſidered itſelf as half defeated.

Prince Murat was in motion with his cavalry. The left wing, under the command of general Lannes, marched forward alſo, *en échelons*, by regiments, in the ſame manner as if they had been exerciſing by diviſions. A tremendous cannonade took place along the whole line; two hundred pieces of cannon, and nearly two hundred thouſand men, made a dreadful noiſe. It was a real giant combat. Not an hour had elapſed, and the enemy's whole left was cut off; their right had alre reached Auſterlitz, the head quar of the two emperors, who marched mediately to the emperor of Ruſſ guard, to endeavour to reſtore the co munication of the centre with the l A battalion of the 4th of the line w charged by the imperial Ruſſian gu on horſeback, and routed; but the e peror was at hand; he perceived t movement; ordered marſhal Beſſieres go to the ſuccour of his right, w the invincibles, and the two guards w ſoon engaged.

Succeſs could not be doubtful; i moment the Ruſſian guard was route colonels, artillery, ſtandards, every thi was taken. The regiment of the gra duke Conſtantine was annihilated. owed his ſafety only to the ſwiftneſs his horſe.

From the heights of Auſterlitz t two emperors beheld the defeat of the Ruſſian guard. At the ſame m ment the centre of the army, comma ed by marſhal Bernadotte, advance three of his regiments made a very f charge of cavalry. The left, comman ed by marſhal Lannes, made ſeveral. All the charges were victorious. G neral Caſſerelli's diviſion diſtinguiſhe itſelf. The cuiraſſier diviſion took t enemy's batteries. At one, *p. m.* t victory was decided; it had not bee doubtful for a moment; not a man o the reſerve was wanted, and had aſſiſte no where; a cannonade was kept u only on the right of the French. Th enemy's corps, which had been ſu rounded and driven from all the height were on a flat, and near a lake. Th emperor haſtened thither with twenty pieces of cannon. Two columns o Ruſſians, four thouſand each, laid dow their arms, and ſurrendered themſelve priſoners.

The reſult of this day's battle, wa that the allied armies loſt 150 pieces o cannon, and 45 ſtand of colours, which were taken by the enemy. By th French official reports, dated a week after the battle, we learn that 18,000 Ruſſians, 600 Auſtrians, and 900 French, were left dead on the field of battle. The allies, after a day ſo diſ- aſtrous

astrous to their cause, retired by the road of Austerlitz to Godding; and on the next, the French were preparing to take advantage of their successes, when at day-break prince John of Lichtenstein, who commanded the Austrian army, came to Bonaparte's head quarters, in a barn, and held there a long audience, which for a moment put an end to the work of slaughter, and prepared the way for an interview between the emperors of Austria and France, which took place on the 5th, and continued two hours. They agreed on an armistice, and upon the principal conditions on which a peace should be negociated.

The Armistice concluded between their Majesties the Emperors of the French and Austria:

'His majesty the emperor of the French, and his majesty the emperor of Germany, being desirous of coming to definitive negociations, in order to put an end to a war which has devastated both their dominions, have previously agreed upon an armistice, to exist till the conclusion of a definitive peace or the rupture of the negociations. In the latter case, hostilities shall not recommence within fourteen days; and the cessation of the armistice shall then be announced to the plenipotentaries of both powers, at the head quarters of both armies.

Article I. 'The line of both armies shall be in Moravia, the Circle of Iglau, the Circle of Znaim, the Circle of Brunn, a part of the Circle of Olmutz, upon the right bank of the little river of Trozeboska, before Prostnitz, to the spot where the river discharges itself into the Marck; and the right bank of the Marck to the junction of that river with the Danube, Presburg being included.

'No French nor Austrian troops shall, on any occasion, be stationed within five or six leagues of Halitch, upon the right bank of the Marck.

'Further the line of both armies shall include in the territory to be occupied by the French army, all Upper and Lower Austria, Tyrol, the State of Venice, Carinthia, Styria, and lastly in Bohemia, the Circle of Montabor, and the whole space to the eastward, from Tabor to Lintz.

'II. The Russian army shall evacuate the Austrian states, with Austrian Poland, viz. Moravia and Hungary, within the period of fifteen days, and Gallicia within a month. The routes shall be prescribed to the Russian army, that it may be always known where they are, as well as to prevent any misunderstanding.

'III. There shall be no levy in mass, or insurrection in Hungary, nor any extraordinary recruiting for troops in Bohemia; nor shall any foreign army be permitted to enter the territory of the house of Austria.

'The negociators for both powers shall meet at Nicolsburg, for the immediate commencement of negociations, in order to effect, without delay, the re-establishment of peace and a good understanding between the two emperors.

'The duplicates of this instrument are hereby signed by us, marshal Berthier, minister of war, major-general of the grand emperor of the French, and king of Italy, and prince John of Lichtenstein, lieutenant-general, and plenipotentiary of his majesty the emperor of Austria, king of Hungary, &c.

Done at Austerlitz, Dec. 6. 1805.

(Signed) MARSHAL BERTHIER,
JOHN, PRINCE OF LICHTENSTEIN, lieut.-gen.'

The news of this armistice was speedily communicated to the emperor of Russia, who to be included in it submitted to withdraw himself and his defeated army by routes, prescribed by Bonaparte, and completely to evacuate Germany and Austrian Poland. On the 8th, the Russian army began its march to return home, in three columns. The first took its route through Cracau and Therespol, the second through Kaschau, Lemberg, and Brodi, and the third through Tyrnau, Baltska, and Ussiadin. The Russian emperor marched at the head of the first. Exclusive of the artillery taken in the battle, a whole park, 100 pieces, with their cais-

ſons, fell into the hands of the French. The emperor made a journey on purpoſe to ſee them, and has ordered that all thoſe pieces ſhall be ſent to France.

By letters from Vienna, and which ſeem to have been authenticated by the French army at Hamburgh, a peace was concluded at Preſburgh between Auſtria and France, by counts Stadion and Giulay, and prince John of Lichtenſtein, on the part of Auſtria; and m. Talleyrand on the part of France. According to the agreement, the French were to evacuate Brunn on the 4th of January, Vienna on the 10th, and all the Auſtrian ſtates in their poſſeſſion, excepting thoſe ceded to the kingdom of Italy and to Bavaria, within ſix weeks of the ſigning of the treaty. By the French bulletin from the army in Germany, only the day before the ſigning of the peace, the electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg are to aſſume the title of kings, as a reward, it is ſaid, of their attachment to the cauſe of the French.

Bonaparte has left Vienna, and in his way home arrived at Munich on the 31ſt Dec. and there is, no doubt, arrangements made with regard to the troops which have for ſome weeks paſt occupied Hanover. The facts recorded above would lead to much important ſpeculation, but we forbear to predict the conſequences of the new order of things and of ſtates, which the victorious emperor of the French will dictate to the continent of Europe.

Of the Britiſh expedition to the north, we ſhall be able to ſpeak in our next, by which time, we truſt that we may announce the return of our troops without more loſs than they have already experienced by the tempeſtuous weather and contrary winds.

AMERICA.

On Tueſday, Dec. 3, 1805, at twelve o'clock, the preſident of the united ſtates communicated, by mr. Coles, his ſecretary, the following meſſage to both houſes of congreſs:

To the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America.

'At a moment when the nations of Europe are in commotion, and arming againſt each other, when thoſe with whom we have principal intercourſe are engaged in the general conteſt, and when the countenance of ſome of them towards our peaceful country threatens that even that may not be unaffected by what is paſſing on the general theatre, a meeting of the repreſentatives of the nation in both houſes of congreſs has become more than uſually deſirable.—Coming from every ſection of our country, they bring with them the ſentiments and the information of the whole, and will be enabled to give a direction to the public affairs which the will and the wiſdom of the whole will approve and ſupport.

'In taking a view of the ſtate of our country, we, in the firſt place, notice the great affliction of two of our cities under the fatal fever which, in latter times, has occaſionally viſited our ſhores. Providence in his goodneſs gave it an early termination on this occaſion, and leſſened the number of victims which have uſually fallen before it. In the courſe of the ſeveral viſitations of this diſeaſe, it has appeared that it is ſtrictly local, incident to cities, and on the tide water, only; incommunicable in the country either by perſons under the diſeaſe, or by goods carried from diſeaſed places; that its acceſs is with the autumn, and it diſappears with the early froſts. Theſe reſtrictions within narrow limits of time and ſpace, give ſecurity even to maritime cities, during three-fourths of the year, and in the country always. Although from theſe facts it appears unneceſſary, yet to ſatisfy the fears of foreign nations, and cautions on their part not to be complained of in a danger whoſe limits are yet unknown to them, I have ſtrictly enjoined on the officers at the head of the cuſtoms to certify with exact truth, for every veſſel ſailing for a foreign port, the ſtate of health reſpecting this fever which prevails at the place from which ſhe ſails. Under every motive from character and duty to certify the truth, I have no doubt they have faithfully executed this injunction. Much real injury has, however, been ſuſtain-

ed from a propenſity to identify with this endemic, and to call by the ſame name, fevers of very different kinds, which have been known at all times, and in all countries, and never have been placed among thoſe deemed contagious. As we advance in our knowledge of this diſeaſe—as facts develope the ſource from which individuals receive it—the ſtate authorities charged with the care of the public health, and congreſs with that of the general commerce, will become able to regulate with effect their reſpective functions in theſe departments. The burthen of quarantines is felt at home as well as abroad; their efficacy merits examination. Although the health laws of the ſtates ſhould be found to need no preſent reviſal by congreſs, yet commerce claims that their attention be ever awake to them.

'Since our laſt meeting, the aſpect of our foreign relations has conſiderably changed. Our coaſts have been infeſted, and our harbours watched by private armed veſſels, ſome of them without commiſſions, ſome with illegal commiſſions, others with thoſe of legal form, but committing piratical acts beyond the authority of their commiſſions. They have captured, at the very entrance of our harbours, as well as upon the high ſeas, not only the veſſels of our friends coming to trade with us, but our own alſo. They have carried them off under pretence of legal adjudication; but not daring to approach a court of juſtice, they have plundered and ſunk them by the way, in obſcure places, where no evidence could ariſe againſt them, maltreated the crews, and abandoned them in boats in the open ſea, or on deſert ſhores, without food or covering. Theſe enormities appearing to be unreached by any controul of their ſovereigns, I found it neceſſary to equip a force, to cruiſe within our own ſeas, to arreſt all veſſels of theſe deſcriptions found hovering on our coaſts, within the limits of the gulph-ſtream, and to bring the offenders in for trial as pirates.

'The ſame ſyſtem of hovering on our coaſts and harbours, under colour of ſeeking enemies, has been alſo carried on by public armed ſhips, to the great annoyance and oppreſſion of our commerce. New principles too have been interpolated into the law of nations, founded neither in juſtice nor the uſage or acknowledgment of nations.—According to theſe a belligerent takes to itſelf a commerce with its own enemy, which it denies to a neutral, on the ground of its aiding that enemy in the war. But reaſon revolts at ſuch inconſiſtency, and the neutral having equal right with the belligerent to decide the queſtion, the intereſts of our conſtituents, and the duty of maintaining the authority of reaſon, the only umpire between juſt nations, impoſe on us the obligation of providing an effectual and determined oppoſition to a doctrine ſo injurious to the rights of peaceable nations. Indeed the confidence we ought to have in the juſtice of others, ſtill countenances the hope that a ſounder view of thoſe rights will itſelf induce from every belligerent a more correct obſervance of them.

'With Spain our negociations for a ſettlement of differences have not had a ſatisfactory iſſue. Spoliations during the former war, for which ſhe had formerly acknowledged herſelf reſponſible, have been refuſed to be compenſated but on conditions affecting other claims in no wiſe connected with them.—Yet the ſame practices are renewed in the preſent war, and are already of great amount.

'On the Mobile, commerce paſſing through that river continues to be obſtructed by arbitrary duties and vexatious ſearches. Propoſitions for adjuſting amicably the boundaries of Louiſiana have not been acceded to. While however, the right is unſettled, we have avoided changing the ſtate of things by taking new poſts, or ſtrengthening ourſelves in the diſputed territories, in the hope that the other power would not, by a contrary conduct, oblige us to meet their example, and endanger conflicts of authority, the iſſue of which may not be eaſily controlled. But in this hope we have now reaſon to leſſen our confidence.—

Inroads

Inroads have been recently made into the territories of Orleans and the Miſſiſſippi, our citizens have been ſeized and their property plundered in the very parts of the former which had been actually delivered up by Spain, and this by the regular officers and ſoldiers of that government. I have therefore found it neceſſary at length to give orders to our troops on that frontier to be in readineſs to protect our citizens, and to repel by arms any ſimilar aggreſſions in future. Other details, neceſſary for your full information of the ſtate of things between this country and that, ſhall be the ſubject of another communication. In reviewing theſe injuries from ſome of the belligerent powers, the moderation, the firmneſs, and the wiſdom of the legiſlature will all be called in to action. We ought ſtill to hope that time and a more correct eſtimate of intereſt as well as of character, will produce the juſtice we are bound to expect. But ſhould any nation deceive itſelf by falſe calculations, and diſappoint that expectation, we muſt join in the unprofitable conteſt, of trying which party can do the other the moſt harm. Some of theſe injuries may perhaps admit a peaceable remedy.—Where that is competent it is always the moſt deſirable. But ſome of them are of a nature to be met by force only, and all of them may lead to it. I cannot therefore but recommend ſuch preparations as circumſtances call for.—The firſt object is to place our ſea-port towns out of the danger of inſult.—Meaſures have been already taken for furniſhing them with heavy cannon for the ſervice of ſuch land batteries as may make a part of their defence againſt armed veſſels approaching them. In aid of theſe it is deſirable we ſhould have a competent number of gun-boats, and the number to be competent muſt be conſiderable. If immediately begun, they may be in readineſs for ſervice at the opening of the next ſeaſon.

'Whether it will be neceſſary to augment our land forces, will be decided by occurrences probably in the courſe of your ſeſſion. In the mean time, you will conſider whether it would not be expedient, for a ſtate of peace as well as of war, ſo to organize or claſs the militia, as would enable us, on any ſudden emergency, to call for the ſervices of the younger portions, unincumbered with the old and thoſe having families. Upwards of 300,000 able bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 26 years, which the laſt cenſus ſhows we may now count within our limits, will furniſh a competent number for offence or defence, in any point where they may be wanted, and will give time for raiſing regular forces, after the neceſſity of them ſhall become certain; and the reducing to the early period of life all its active ſervice, cannot but be deſirable to our younger citizens of the preſent as well as future times, inaſmuch as it engages to them in more advanced age, a quiet and undiſturbed repoſe in the boſom of their families. I cannot then but earneſtly recommend to your early conſideration the expediency of ſo modifying our militia ſyſtem, as, by a ſeparation of the more active part from that which is leſs ſo, we may draw from it, when neceſſary, an efficient corps, fit for real and active ſervice, and to be called to it in regular rotation.

'Conſiderable proviſion has been made, under former authorities from congreſs, of materials for the conſtruction of ſhips of war of 74 guns. Theſe materials are on hand, ſubject to the further will of the legiſlature.

'An immediate prohibition of the exportation of arms and ammunition is alſo ſubmitted to your determination.

'Turning from theſe unpleaſant views of violence, I congratulate you on the liberation of our fellow-citizens who were ſtranded on the coaſt of Tripoli, and made priſoners of war. In a government bottomed on the will of all, the life and liberty of every individual citizen becomes intereſting to all. In the treaty therefore which has concluded our warfare with that ſtate an article for the ranſom of our citizens has been agreed to. An operation by land, by a ſmall band of our countrymen, and others engaged for the occaſion, in conjunction with the troops of the ex-

bashaw of that country, gallantly conducted by our late conful Eaton, and their fucceſsful enterpriſe on the city of Derne, contributed doubtleſs to the impreſſion which produced peace, and the concluſion of this prevented opportunities of which the officers and men of our ſquadron deſtined for Tripoli, would have availed themſelves, to emulate the acts of valour exhibited by their brethren in the attack of the laſt year. Reflecting with high ſatisfaction on the diſtinguiſhed bravery diſplayed whenever occaſions permitted in the Mediterranean ſervice, I think it would be an uſeful encouragement, as well as a juſt reward to make an opening for ſome preſent promotion by enlarging our peace eſtabliſhment of captains and lieutenants.

'With Tunis ſome miſunderſtandings have arifen not yet ſufficiently explained, but friendly diſcuſſions with their ambaſſador recently arrived, and a mutual diſpoſition to do whatever is juſt and reaſonable, cauot fail of diſſipating theſe. So that we may conſider our peace on that coaſt, generally, to be on as found a footing as it has been at any preceding time. Still it will not be expedient to withdraw immediately the whole of our force from that ſea.

'The law providing for a naval peace eſtabliſhment fixes the number of frigates which ſhall be kept in conſtant ſervice in time of peace; and preſcribes that they ſhall be manned by not more than two-thirds of their complement of ſeamen and ordinary ſeamen. Whether a frigate may be truſted to two-thirds only of her proper complement of men muſt depend on the nature of the ſervice on which ſhe is ordered. That may ſometimes for her ſafety, as well as to enſure her object, require her fulleſt complement. In adverting to this ſubject, congreſs will perhaps conſider whether the beſt limitation on the executive diſcretion in this caſe would not be by the number of ſeamen which may be employed in the whole ſervice, rather than by the number of veſſels.—Occaſions oftener ariſe for the employment of ſmall, than of large veſſels; and it would leſſen riſk as well as expence, to be authoriſed to employ them of preference. The imitation ſuggeſted by the number of ſeamen would admit a ſelection of veſſels beſt adapted to the ſervice.

'Our Indian neighbours are advancing, many of them with ſpirit, and others beginning to engage in the purſuits of agriculture and houſehold manufacture. They are becoming ſenſible that the earth yields ſubſiſtence with leſs labour than the foreſt, and find it their intereſt from time to time to diſpoſe of parts of their ſurplus and waſte lands for the means of improving thoſe they occupy, and of ſubſiſting their families while they are preparing their farms. Since your laſt ſeſſion, the northern tribes have ſold to us the lands between the Connecticut reſerve and the former Indian boundary, and thoſe on the Ohio, from the ſame boundary to the rapids, and for a conſiderable depth inland.—The Chickaſaws and Cherokees have ſold us the country between and adjacent to the two diſtricts of Tenneſee, and the Creeks the reſidue of their lands in the fork of Ocmulgee up to the Ulcofauhatche. The three former purchaſes are important, inaſmuch as they conſolidate diſjointed parts of our ſettled country, and render their intercourſe ſecure; and the ſecond particularly ſo as, with the ſmall point on the river which we expect is by this time ceded by the Piankeſhaws, it completes our poſſeſſion of the whole of both banks of the Ohio, from its ſource to near its mouth, and the navigation of that river is thereby rendered for ever ſecure to our citizens ſettled and ſettling on its extenſive waters. The purchaſe from the Creeks too has been for ſome time particularly intereſting to the ſtate of Georgia.

'The ſeveral treaties which have been mentioned will be ſubmitted to both houſes of congreſs for the exerciſe of their reſpective functions.

'Deputations now on their way to the ſeat of government, from various nations of Indians inhabiting the Miſſouri and other parts beyond the Miſſiſſippi, come charged with aſſurances of

their ſatisfaction with the new relations in which they are placed with us, of their diſpoſition to cultivate our peace and friendſhip, and their deſire to enter into commercial intercourſe with us.—A ſtate of our progreſs in exploring the principal rivers of that country and of the information reſpecting them hitherto obtained, will be communicated ſo ſoon as we ſhall receive ſome further relations which we have reaſon ſhortly to expect.

'The receipts at the treaſury during the year ending on the 30th day of September laſt, have exceeded the ſum of thirteen millions of dollars, which with not quite five millions in the treaſury at the beginning of the year, have enabled us after meeting other demands, to pay nearly two millions of the debt contracted under the Britiſh treaty and convention, upwards of four millions of principal of the public debt, and four millions of intereſt.—Theſe payments, with thoſe which had been made in three years and an half preceding, have extinguiſhed of the funded debt nearly eighteen millions of principal.

'Congreſs, by their act of November the 10th, 1803, authoriſed us to borrow 175000 dollars towards meeting the claims of our citizens aſſumed by the convention with France. We have not however made uſe of this authority, becauſe the ſum of four millions and an half, which remained in the treaſury on the ſame 30th day of September laſt, with the receipts which we may calculate on for the enſuing year, beſides the annual ſum of eight millions of dollars, appropriated to the funded debt, and meeting all the current demands which may be expected, will enable us to pay the whole ſum of three millions ſeven hundred and fifty thouſand dollars aſſumed by the French convention, and ſtill leave us a ſurplus of a million of dollars at our free diſpoſal. Should you concur in the proviſions of arms and armed veſſels recommended by the circumſtances of the times, this ſurplus will furniſh the means of doing ſo.

'On this firſt occaſion of addreſſing congreſs ſince, by the choice of my conſtituents, I have entered on a ſecond term of adminiſtration, I embrace opportunity to give this public aſſu that I will exert my beſt endeavou adminiſter faithfully the executive partment, and will zealouſly co-ope with you in any meaſure which tend to ſecure the liberty, prope and perſonal ſafety of our fellow-c zens, and to conſolidate the rep lican forms and principles of our vernment.

'In the courſe of your ſeſſion ſhall receive all the aid which I give for the diſpach of the public neſs, and all the information neceſ for your deliberation of which the reſts of our own country and the co dence repoſed in us by others, will mit a communication.

THOMAS JEFFERSO

In anſwer to the preſident's ſpe the congreſs came to the following ſolution:

'Reſolved, that ſo much of the ſage of the preſident of the united ſta as relates to the conduct of the belli rent powers towards the united ſta and to the unjuſtifiable conſtruc lately given by ſome of them to the of nations, as it regards the rights neutrals, be referred to a committee ways and means; with inſtructions inquire in what reſpects, and to w extent, our neutral rights have been lated, and what legiſlative m ſures the true intereſts of the u ted ſtates require, to counteract violations.'

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Parliament was opened by commiſ on the 21ſt Jan. and an addreſs from majeſty to parliament was read by lord chancellor, the king being preve ed by the ſtate of his ſight from tending in perſon. [The ſpeech m be ſeen in page 46, January Ma zine.]

The debate which was expected the reſult of this addreſs was poſt ned by the oppoſition on account of illneſs of mr. Pitt. Earl Cowper the houſe of peers, and lord Hen Petty in the commons read as part their reſpective ſpeeches the amendm which they intended to have propoſe

e amendment fully admits the neceſ- of vigorous exertions on the part goverment for the future, as well of ſtrict enquiry with regard to the t, in order 'That the reſources ich they furniſh, and the powers y confer, may not in future be ſo ployed as to increaſe the perils that y were intended to avert, and to grandiſe that power, to which it is the common intereſt of all Europe, as ell as of Great Britain, to ſet proper nits.' [*The ſubſequent death of mr. tt has ſince led to the formation of a new d able adminiſtration, which promiſes happieſt conſequences to the country, and total change of thoſe meaſures, the delite- rious effect of which has for many years been deplored by every true patriot.*]

LONDON.

THE trial of ſir R. Calder con- cluded on Thurſday, Dec. 26, and by he ſentence of the court martial, he was ordered to be ſeverely reprimand- ed.

Upon the ſentence being pronounced, he ſeemed to be deeply affected, and re- tired without ſpeaking a word. He was accompanied by a great number of friends, and on deſcending from the deck of the Prince of Wales into his barge, ſcarcely lifted up his head, which was apparently bowed down by the weight of the ſentence pronounced upon him.

A number of teachers in Greenock have, much to their honour, generouſly offered to educate, gratis, in all the branches of learning taught by them, the children reſiding there, of thoſe brave men who fell in the late glorious naval conteſt with the combined forces of the enemy.

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20.] Sa-

their ſatisfaction with the new relations in which they are placed with us, of their diſpoſition to cultivate our peace and friendſhip, and their deſire to enter into commercial intercourſe with us.—A ſtate of our progreſs in exploring the principal rivers of that country and of the information reſpecting them hitherto obtained, will be communicated ſo ſoon as we ſhall receive ſome further relations which we have reaſon ſhortly to expect.

'The receipts at the treaſury during the year ending on the 30th day of September laſt, have exceeded the ſum of thirteen millions of dollars, which with not quite five millions in the treaſury at the beginning of the year, have enabled us after meeting other demands, to pay nearly two millions of the debt contracted under the Britiſh treaty and convention, upwards of four millions of principal of the public debt, and four millions of intereſt.—Theſe payments, with thoſe which had been made in three years and an half preceding, have extinguiſhed of the funded debt nearly eighteen millions of principal.

'Congreſs, by their act of November the 10th, 1803, authoriſed us to borrow 175000 dollars towards meeting the claims of our citizens aſſumed by the convention with France. We have not however made uſe of this authority, becauſe the ſum of four millions and an half, which remained in the treaſury on the ſame 30th day of September laſt, with the receipts which we may calculate on for the enſuing year, beſides the annual ſum of eight millions of dollars, appropriated to the funded debt, and meeting all the current demands which may be expected, will enable us to pay the whole ſum of three millions ſeven hundred and fifty thouſand dollars aſſumed by the French convention, and ſtill leave us a ſurplus of a million of dollars at our free diſpoſal. Should you concur in the proviſions of arms and armed veſſels recommended by the circumſtances of the times, this ſurplus will furniſh the means of doing ſo.

'On this firſt occaſion of addreſſing congreſs ſince, by the choice of my conſtituents, I have entered on a ſecond term of adminiſtration, I embrace opportunity to give this public aſſur that I will exert my beſt endeavou adminiſter faithfully the executive partment, and will zealouſly co-ope with you in any meaſure which tend to ſecure the liberty, prope and perſonal ſafety of our fellow-z zens, and to conſolidate the rep lican forms and principles of our vernment.

'In the courſe of your ſeſſion ſhall receive all the aid which I give for the diſpach of the public b neſs, and all the information neceſ for your deliberation of which the i reſts of our own country and the co dence repoſed in us by others, will mit a communication.

THOMAS JEFFERSO

In anſwer to the preſident's ſpe the congreſs came to the following ſolution:

'Reſolved, that ſo much of the m ſage of the preſident of the united ſta as relates to the conduct of the belli rent powers towards the united ſta and to the unjuſtifiable conſtruct lately given by ſome of them to the l of nations, as it regards the right neutrals, be referred to a committee ways and means; with inſtructions inquire in what reſpects, and to w extent, our neutral rights have been v lated, and what legiſlative m ſures the true intereſts of the u ted ſtates require, to counteract ſu violations.'

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Parliament was opened by commiſ on the 21ſt Jan. and an addreſs from h majeſty to parliament was read by t lord chancellor, the king being preve ed by the ſtate of his ſight from a tending in perſon. [The ſpeech m be ſeen in page 46, January Mag zine.]

The debate which was expected the reſult of this addreſs was poſtp ned by the oppoſition on account of i illneſs of mr. Pitt. Earl Cowper the houſe of peers, and lord Henr Petty in the commons read as part their reſpective ſpeeches the amendme which they intended to have propoſe

e amendment fully admits the neceſ- of vigorous exertions on the part goverment for the future, as well of ſtrict enquiry with regard to the , in order 'That the reſources ich they furniſh, and the powers y confer, may not in future be ſo ployed as to increaſe the perils that y were intended to avert, and to grandiſe that power, to which it is e common intereſt of all Europe, as ell as of Great Britain, to ſet proper nits.' [*The ſubſequent death of mr. itt has ſince led to the formation of a new d able adminiſtration, which promiſes happieſt conſequences to the country, and total change of thoſe meaſures, the delite- us effect of which has for many years been deplored by every true patriot.*]

LONDON.

THE trial of ſir R. Calder concluded on Thurſday, Dec. 26, and by the ſentence of the court martial, he was ordered to be ſeverely reprimanded.

Upon the ſentence being pronounced, he ſeemed to be deeply affected, and retired without ſpeaking a word. He was accompanied by a great number of friends, and on deſcending from the deck of the Prince of Wales into his barge, ſcarcely lifted up his head, which was apparently bowed down by the weight of the ſentence pronounced upon him.

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20.] Sa-

20.] Saturday being the day appointed for the celebration of her majeſty's birth-day, the park and tower guns were fired, and the uſual ceremonies on ſuch occaſions were obſerved.

His majeſty on account of the ſtate of his ſight, was not preſent at the drawing-room on Saturday.

New Miniſtry.

A meeting was yeſterday held at the duke of Portland's; lord Hawkeſbury, and ſeveral other members of adminiſtration, were preſent.

The reports reſpecting the arrangements making for a new adminiſtration, are ſo various and contradictory, that they are unworthy of any notice. As ſoon as the principal appointments have taken place, they will be officially announced. The public voice is very general, that the marquis Welleſley and lord Sidmouth ought to fill conſpicuous places in the new adminiſtration. The former is diſtinguiſhed for the capacity of his mind, firmneſs and perſeverance—the latter ſtands high as a financier and a man of incorruptible integrity. Lord Henry Petty continues to be mentioned as well qualified to fill a high ſituation in the new cabinet. Many alſo call loudly for the aid of mr. Fox's talents at the preſent momentous criſis, and it is certainly a moſt deſirable object if it can be obtained, that the abilities of our principal ſtateſmen ſhould be united and concentrated for the ſervice of the country.

22.] The prince of Wales, and ſeveral of the royal dukes, attended yeſterday in the houſe of lords.

Lords Sidmouth, St. Vincent, and Ellenborough, attended in their places, yeſterday in the houſe of peers. The firſt mentioned peer ſat on one end of the miniſterial bench, to which the earl of St. Vincent croſſed over from the oppoſite ſide, and converſed with him for a conſiderable time.

Mr. Pitt's body was expected to be opened laſt night for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the real cauſe that led to his ſo much-lamented death.

In conſequence of the death of mr. Pitt, the Buckingham, Stanhope, and other families will go into mourning.

The biſhop of Lincoln attended the whole of yeſterday at mr. Pitt's, Downing-ſtreet, with mr. Adams, peruſing the papers of his deceaſed friend.

Mr. Pitt's funeral is, we underſtand, to be attended with the ſame ceremony as was obſerved in regard to his father, with the difference only of the proceſſion taking place from the houſe of commons to Weſtminſter-abbey, inſtead as was then the caſe, from the houſe of lords.

27.] Friday being mr. Fox's birth-day, who entered into his 58th year, a conſiderable number of his private friends dined with him at his houſe in Arlington-ſtreet. Several parties alſo dined at the Britiſh coffee-houſe, Crown and Anchor, and Thatched-houſe tavverns, to celebrate this favourite anniverſary.

Saturday, the court of chancery was occupied for ſome time by the caſe of a woman againſt her ſon, named Harwood, in the diſtributive ſhares of the effects of the inteſtate huſband and father, formerly in trade in Cambridge. The chancellor directed a trial at law to try, whether an exchequer bill for 37,000l. had been duly purchaſed by the defendant from his mother.

The crime of which ſir R. Calder has been proved guilty, is the ſame for which admiral Byng was ſhot—*error of judgment.* But the law, as it then ſtood, was altered ſoon after admiral Byng's ſentence was put in execution.

Thanks of both houſes of parliament were voted on Tueſday, 28th Jan. to lord Collingwood, lord Northeſk, and ſir R. Strachan, with the officers, ſeamen and marines of the fleet.

The intended grants to the family of the late lord Nelſon, as ſtated by lord Caſtlereagh on Tueſday, are as follows: an annuity of 2000l. per annum, to be ſettled on the dowager lady Nelſon, for life, and the ſum of 200,000l. to be appropriated to the purchaſe of an eſtate, which is to be annexed to the title of earl Nelſon.

A monument is to be erected to the memory of lord Nelſon at the public expence, in the cathedral of St. Paul.

NEW

NEW ADMINISTRATION.

From the London Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1806.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 5th of Feb. 1806, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council,

His Majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the Privy Seal to Henry Viscount Sidmouth, the oath of Keeper of the Privy Seal was this day administered to him, and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

This day the Right Hon. Francis Earl of Moira; the Right Hon. Richard Chandos Earl Temple; the Right Hon. Henry Petty, commonly called Lord Henry Petty, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer; the Right Hon. Charles Grey, and the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, were, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and took their respective places at the Board accordingly.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. George John Earl Spencer, K. G. and the Right Hon. Wm. Windham, to be two of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, they were this day, by his Majesty's command, sworn two of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Wm. Lord Auckland, and, in his Lordship's absence, the Right Hon. Richard Chandos Earl Temple, President of the Committee of Council appointed for the consideratien of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 7th of Feb. 1806, present, the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council,

This day the Right Hon. George Viscount Morpeth; the Right Hon. John Townshend; commonly called Lord John Townshend; the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Erskine; and the Right Hon. Richard Brindsley Sheridan, were, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and took their respective places at the Board accordingly.

His Majesty, in Council, was this day graciously pleased to deliver the Great Seal to the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Erskine; whereupon the oath of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain was, by his Majesty's command, administered to his Lordship, and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, to be one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, he was this day, by his Majesty's command, sworn one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

WHITEHALL, FEB. 7, 1806.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the Right Hon. Thomas Erskine, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Erskine, of Restormel Castle, in the county of Cornwall.

The King has been pleased to grant to General Francis Earl of Moira, the office of Master General of his Majesty's Ordnance of the United Kingdom.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Gen. Richard Fitzpatrick, to be his Majesty's Secretary at War.

[This Gazette also contains letters from Admiral Collingwood, giving an account of a number of vessels having been captured and detained by the squadron under his command.]

WHITEHALL, FEB. 11, 1806.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. William Windham, Baron Grenville; the Right Hon. Henry Petty, (commonly called Lord Henry Petty), John Charles Spencer, esq. (commonly called Viscount Althorp); the Right Hon William Wickham, and John Courtney, Esq. to be Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

The King has been pleased to grant to the Right Hon. Henry Petty, (commonly called Lord Henry Petty), the offices of Chancellor and under Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Charles Grey, Sir Philip Stephens, Bart. John Markham, Esq. Rear Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's fleet, Sir Charles M. Pole, Bart. Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's fleet, Sir H. Neale, Bart. William Russell, Esq. (commonly called Lord William Russell,) and the Right Hon. Wm. Lord Kensington, of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions, Islands, and Territories thereunto belonging.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Gilbert Baron Minto, the Right Hon. George John Earl Spencer, Kt. of the most Noble Order of the Garter, the Right Hon. W. Windham, the Right Hon. C. J. Fox, his Majesty's three Principal Secretaries of State; the Right Hon. Wm. Windham, Baron Grenville, First Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury; the Right Hon. Henry Petty, (commonly called Lord Henry Petty), Chancellor and Under Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer, the Right Hon. George Howard, (commonly called Viscount Morpeth), the Right Hon. J. H. Addington, and the Right Hon. J. Sullivan, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the management of the Affairs of India.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Henry Earl of Carnarvon, to be Master of the Horse to his Majesty.

DOWNING-STREET, FEB. 11.

The King has been pleased to appoint James Green, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul General in all the Dominions of the Emperor of Morocco.

CARLTON-HOUSE, FEB. 7.

The Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint Wm. Adam, Esq. one of his Majesty's Council, and Attorney General of his Royal Highness, to be Chancellor and Keeper of his Royal Highness's Great Seal, in the room of the Right Hon. Lord Erskine, now Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

The Prince of Wales has been pleasen to appoint Wm. Garrow, Esq. one of his Majesty's Council, to the office of his Royal Highness's Attorney Gen. in the room of Wm. Adam, Esq.

At the Court at St. James's, the 19th of February, 1806, present, the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty, in Council, was this day pleased to declare William Wentworth Earl Fitzwilliam Lord President of his Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

DOWNING-STREET, FEB. 19.

The King has been pleased to appoint Isaac Morier, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul General in the dominions of the Ottoman Porte.

WHITEHALL, FEB. 19.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. William Charles Earl of Albemarle, to be master of his Majesty's Buck Hounds.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. St. Andrew Lord St. John, to be Captain of his Majesty's Band of Pensioners.

DUBLIN, *Jan.* 1, 1806.

An accident of a very melancholy nature occurred in West-street, Drogheda, on Thursday morning last.—A Miss Brunton, of Dublin, a young and handsome girl, who had been on a visit with Captain Goodin, of the Sligo Militia, got up in her sleep, went to the window of her bed-room, which was two stories high, lifted the sash and fell into the street; she waa almost immediately taken up lifeless!—Before she reached the street, the poor creature fell on the top of a shop window, under her room, and was heard to scream violently, which awoke Capt. Gooden. It is truly conjectured, that not until that moment did her senses return.

return. An inquest was held on the body, by Henry Metcalf, Esq. Coroner; and after examining some persons, who knew her intimately, brought in a verdict of accidental death.

Every letter we have seen from America confirms the welcome intelligence that the malignant fever has totally disappeared. The greatest attention is paid to Gen. Moreau, by all descriptions of the Americans. It is believed he will accept an appointment under congress.—Counsellor Emmet receives a good deal of practice in his profession; and a number of his countrymen by their industy and good conduct, have experienced both encouragement and protection. The wife of Jerome Bonaparte, with her infant child and a few relatives have arrived in America from London.

2.] Monday, as a boy, about ten years old, belonging to a chimney-sweeper, was employed in cleaning a funnel in South William-st. Belfast, his master not succeeding in making him come down, after repeated orders to him to that effect, gathered some wet straw, which he placed in the chimney, and then set fire to. The unfortunate child was soon suffocated by the smoke, and severely burned, and was drawn out of the chimney quite dead. A Coroner's Inquest sat on the body, and, we are informed, brought in a verdict, "That the deceased, William Horner, came by his death in consequence of suffocation, occasioned by his master, John Mitchell, setting fire to some wet straw, which he had placed for that purpose in the chimney." The said Mitchell has since absconded.

Cork, Jan. 1.] The prompt interference of his Worship the Mayor is, we are glad to observe, about to oppose a practice, which if permitted, would create incalculable inconvenience in transacting business in this city. For some days the circulation of halfpence evidently legal, was refused in the markets and in many shops; and none would be received as current but those of the last coinage, and these were utterly incomplete from their scarcity to answer the purposes of change. A circumstance so likely to be productive of much distress, immediately attracted the notice of our Chief Magistrate, who directly issued his order by proclamation and public advertisement, that whoever was found rejecting halfpence bearing marks of legal coinage, would be punished by the rigorous exertion of the authority placed in his hand for such purpose—and we have no doubt but this determination will be strictly attended to.

8.] Died, at his house, in Merrion-square, on Saturday last, Thomas Needham, Esq. Banker. He was a good brother, a good husband, and a good father, a sincere friend, a devout Christian, and a humane man. Throughout his life he judiciously discharged those several duties, and forgot not to make provision after his death for most of those charitable institutions his bounty supplied whilst living. The grief of his numerous family and friends must be very considerably alleviated by his not having felt one single struggle or uneasy sensation, either of mind or body from the time of his last illness (wnich continued three days) until his death.

9th.] Monday, John Claudius Beresford, esq. was unanimously elected a representative in Parliament for the county of Waterford. in the room of his father, the right hon. John Beresford, deceased. In the evening an elegant entertainment was given to mr. Beresford, at the commercial hote by the principal gentlemen of the country.

The paper manufacture of this country has been most heavily taxed, in the space of six or seven years, as much as was that of England, during seventy years. It was coming to great perfection, but that weight has much retarded its prosperity. The duties in this way fall heavily upon education, which it should be the study of every nation to promote.

By a calculation of ten years, from the 1st of January, 1791, to the 31st of December, 1800, it appears that the average number of deaths at Vienna was 14,600; ou of which were 883 children of the small pox. In 1801, the period in w. h vaccination began

to be introduced, out of 15,101, only 104 children fell victims to the small pox; in 1802, out of 14,532, only 61; in 1803, out of 14,383, but 27; and in 1804, out 14,035, no more than 2.

It appears by the minutes of the sixty-second annual conference of the Methodists, held at Sheffield, that the total number of persons in their different societies in Great Britain amount to 101,915: of those 981 are in South Wales, 2108 in North Wales; in the Shrewsbury circuit, 1057; in Worcester, 1155; in Gloucestershire, 758; in Ireland, 25,321; in Nova Scotia, 1410; in Gibraltar, 40; in the West India Islands, whites, 1530; and blacks, 13,658; in the United States of America, whites, 87,020; coloured people and blacks, 22,630; total in Europe and America, 250,254. There are no less than fifty-eight chapels now building in England and Wales, of which five are in North Wales, and one at Builth, in Breconshire.

14.] Mr. Grattan, is, we understand, at present, engaged in a work upon the History of Ireland, in which he has already made considerable progress. This work is, it is said, to be divided into two parts, the one comprehending the principal events from the Revolution to the Declaration of the Independence of the Irish Legislature in 1782; and the other comprehending from the latter period to the Union. Upon the consequences of the Revolution and the Union, with regard to Ireland, and upon the crisis of 1782, this illustrious person is eminently well qualified to write. From the justly high fame of Mr. Grattan's talents, his particular acquaintance with the affairs of Ireland, his knowledge of the principal characters who have appeared on the political stage of this country for the last century, great expectations are naturally formed of his production.

15.] Yesterday the sale of the Courtney estate, which had lasted for several days, closed at the commercial coffee-house, when the amount of the different purchases appeared to be upwards of £200,000.

16.] Monday, by order of the Mayor of Limerick, three persons were put in stocks, for refusing to accept real mint halfpence; some shopkeepers were also fined for similar offences.

A weaver in Pollockshaws near Edinburgh, has in his possession an oval horn box, supposed to be abvoe 200 years old; on the top of which are the arms of admiral sir Francis Drake, his ship, and a globe, round which a hand draws the ship by a cable.

Lord Castlereagh has been elected a member for Boroughbridge, (England,) in the room of the hon. John Scott, deceased.

BIRTHS.

IN Cork, the lady of the right hon. lord Clarina, of a son—Mrs. Sause, wife of Richard Sause, of Carrick-on-suir, esq. Banker, of a son—The lady of John Creagh, of Waterville, county Limerick, barrister at law, of a son and heir—At Bangor-Ferry, North Wales, the lady of mr. J. Archer, of this city, bookseller, of a son—In Drogheda, the lady of Mich. Bird, esq. of a daughter—In Cork, the lady of W. A. Kellett, esq. of a daughter—In said place, the lady of John Bayley, of Besborough, of a son and heir—In Leeson-street, the lady of alderman Hutton, of a son—In Great Ship-street, mrs. Hamilton of a son—The lady of Robert Hall, esq of north Great George's-street, of a son—In Anne-street, the lady of Richard Carter, esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES,

On Sunday, 16th February, at Kilworth, mr. T. Gorman, of Clonmell, printer and bookseller, to miss Roche, daughter of William Roche, esq.—John Richardson, esq. captain in the royal Tyrone militia, to miss Johnson, of Coal Island, daughter of Thomas Johnson, of said place, esq.—mr. George R. Reynolds, of Magillian, to miss Leckey, of Coleraine—At Annah, county

county Clare, John Stackpole, of Berry Lodge, esq. to miss Maria M'Donogh, of Galway—Humphrey Grey, esq. of Doneraile, to Miss C. Mahony, daughter of Andrew Mahony, esq. of Mallow—mr. Wm. Grey, of Fishamble-street, to miss Mary Hamilton, of Francis-street—James William Graves, esq. captain and paymaster of 5th foot, to miss Fitzgerald, daughter of Wm. Fitzgerald, of Ballybahill, county Limerick, esq.—At Waterford, mr. Henry Downes, to Miss H. Gibbons—mr. Benn, to miss Sally Cavanagh, of Mount Grange—At Nenagh, Thomas Tydd, esq. to miss Anderson, of said place—mr. John Hollywood, of Malone, linen-draper, to miss Walker, daughter of mr. George Walker, of Rich-hill—Wm. Sherrard, esq. to miss Maria Corry, daughter of the late James Corry, esq.—The rev. John Cleland, of Newtownards, to miss Jackson, eldest daughter of S. Jackson, esq. of Mount-pleasant——mr. Bernard M'Loghlin, of Abbey-street, to miss Fay, of Navan, and sister to the late John Fay, esq. of that town—George Tandy, of Corballis, county of Meath, esq. to miss Barry, daughter of Wm. Barry, of Randlestown, co. Louth—At Cork, Richard Collett, esq. to miss Jane Newson, daughter of the late Solomon M. Newson—At Gibraltar, in the beginning of last month, lieut. colonel Keane, to miss Smith, daughter of brigadier general Smith, commanding officer of the artillery of that garrison—mr. William Chartres, of Cork, tanner, to the widow Warren—At Chiefielhurst, in Kent, brig. major Ferrand, to miss Twiss, only daughter of brigadier general Twiss, of the royal engineers—At Ramsey, in the Isle of Man, J. Haynes, esq, surgeon in the royal navy, to miss Cullen, of Ramsey—On Tuesday se'nnight, at Leyland in England, mr. John Dewhurst of that place, innkeeper, aged 24, to miss Hanna Derbyshire, of Blackrod, aged 21, being his third wife in seventeen months—George Fosbery, of Adair Farm, esq. to miss Elizabeth Fosbery, daughter of Francis Fosbery, esq. of Currabridge—mr. Edward Fitzgerald, of Limerick, merchant, to miss Margaret Browne, daughter of James Browne, of Ross-hill, in the co. Clare, Esq.—mr. Thomas Smyth, of Rathfarnham, to miss Anne Burk, of Windy-harbour——At the cathedral of Leighlin, the rev. Geo. Alcock, rector of Graig, to miss Maria Vigors, second daughter of the late rev. Edward Vigors, of Burgage—At Kilfeacle, Clement Sadlier, of Shronehill, co. Tipperary, esq. to miss Scully, daughter of James Scully, esq.—At Portaferry, mr. J. Allen, to miss Elizabeth M'Kibben, both of said place—Alexander Montgomery, esq. to miss Ann Exshaw, daughter of alderman Exshaw—mr. Lalin, of Cole's-lane, coachmaker, to miss Ann Belwood, of said place——mr. Wynne, of Dromgoolstown, Louth, to miss Emelia Ivers, of Dundalk——In Cork, mr. Francis Roache, linen-draper, to miss Barry, daughter of the late Garret Barry, of Curikeen, esq.—Paul Minchin Hobert, major of brigade, and captain in his Majesty's 30th regiment of foot, to miss Abigail Aicken, youngest daughter of Samuel Aicken, of Stephen's-green, esq.—At Douglas, in the Isle of Man, by special licence, Wm. H. Boys, esq. to miss Sarah Meredith, third daughter of B. C. Meredith, esq. of Broadstone-house, near Dublin—Lieut. col. J. Willoughby Gordon, of the 92d regt. secretary to his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, to miss Bennett—Mr. Paul Simpson, of Grafton-street, to miss Johnson of Bride-street—Mr. Charles Carrothers, of Abbey-street, merchant, to miss Pilkington, daughter of Wm. Pilkington, of New Ross, co. Wexford, esq.—At Cork, mr. Luke Howard, to miss Ann Malone—At Belfast, mr. Hugh Cameron, to miss Ann Cowan—Mr. John Leonard, silk-manufacturer, to miss M. Reilly, of Capel-street—Wm. Phillips, county Tipperary, esq. to miss Catherine Going, daughter of the late James Going, of Bellise, co. Clare, esq.—In Cork, mr. W. Aldwell, to miss Hall—P. Simon, esq. to mrs. Andrews, relict of Robert Andrews, esq. of Kilworth—Mr. John Cahill, corn-mercht.

to

to miss Margery Gallwey, daughter of Henry Gallwey, esq. of Fort Arthur, co. Cork—Mr. W. Howard, to miss A. Wallis—The rev. Frederick Needham, a. b. vicar of Tunstal, in Lancashire, to miss Moller, eldest daughter of Andrew Moller, esq. of York-street—Mr. Jas. O'Neil, merchant, Liverpool, to miss Gardiner, daughter of James Gardiner, esq. Chester—At Killala, by the rev. E. Stock, miss M. Stock, daughter of the lord bishop of Killala, to the rev H. Palmer—John O'Reilly, esq. of Ballymorris, county Longford, to mrs. O'Reilly, relict of James O'Reilly, esq. of Higginstown, in said county —At Cork, captain R. Henry Sturgeon, of the royal staff corps, and nephew of the late marquis of Rockingham, to miss Sarah Curran, youngest daughter of J. P. Curran, esq.—Charles M'Donnell, esq. lieutenant of the south Mayo militia, to miss Maxwell, of Cork—Wm. Lancaster, lieut. and adjut. of royal engineers, to miss Ellen Marsh, of Ballyshannon, King's co.— —W. E. Mayer, esq. to miss Donnellan, daughter of the late D. N. Donnellan, esq. of Artane—At Crossdrum, co. Meath, Thomas Gerrard, of Liscartin, esq. to miss Rotheram, youngest daughter of George Rotheram, esq.— Miss Sarah Pasely, of Castle-street, to mr. William Mulock, woollen draper, Francis-street—Wm Courtney, esq. of the general post-office, to miss Tuke, of the co. Wicklow, daughter of J. Tuke, esq. of said place—Ambrose Harvey, esq. to miss C. Hautenville- Mr. Rob. O'Neill, of Castlewellan, to miss Bailey, of same place—Major-general Mervin Archdall, m. p. county of Fermanagh, to miss Rochfort, eldest daughter of Gustavus Hume Rochefort, esq. m. p. for the county of Westmeath—Joseph Glenny, esq. Summer-hill, to miss Moody, eldest daughter of the rev. dr. Moody, of Dominick-street — Mr. Wm. Gore, of Exchequer-street, to miss Pinckney, of Dame-court—Patrick Burke, of Derryhoile, county Galway, esq. to miss Nash, of Stephen's-green—At Clonmel, Richard Moore, esq. to miss Wolsey, daughter of the rev. Wm. Wolsey, of Castle-bellingham, county Louth—Mr. Joseph Wade, of Bride-street, to mrs. Kelly, of Britain-street—In Crow-street, mr. M. T. Darcy, to miss Mary Rutledge—Francis Dowling, esq. of Longford, to miss Eliza Ham, of Granby-row —Mr. James Reilly, of Thomas-street, to miss Flynn, of said street—Mr. Luke Cunningham, of West-street, Drogheda, to miss Mulligan, daughter of Edward Mulligan, esq. of Cool, co. Westmeath —By special licence, at Castletown, Queen's co. the rev. Thomas Hawkesworth, to miss. Fitzgerald, daughter of Alex. Fitzgerald, esq. of said place--John Crosbie Graves, esq. barrister at law, second son of the dean of Connor, to miss Helena Perceval, eldest daughter of the late rev. Charles Perceval, of Burton House, co. Cork—Mr. Joseph Coogan, to miss Cassidy, both of Leixlip —Mr. William Murphy, of Townsend-street, to miss Lambert, daughter of mr. W. Lambert, of the Barony of Forth, county Wexford.

DEATHS.

AT Sidmouth, in Devonshire, after a lingering and painful illness, James Currie, late of Liverpool, Physician, and F. R. S.—At Cloyne, Henry Williamson, esq.—At Newmarket, Mrs. Philpot, wife of Lysaght Philpot, esq.—At Charleville, mr. J. Baggot, of Ballingarry, co. of Limerick.—At Portglenone, Mrs. F. Lytle, wife of mr. John Lytle, merchant.—At the house of her son, the rev. Canon Hume, in the Close, Salisbury, lately, in the 82d year of her age, the right hon. lady Mary Hume, relict of the right rev. dr. John Hume, bishop of Salisbury, who died in 1782. Her ladyship was the fifth and younger daughter of George Henry, 7th earl of Kinnoul, and aunt to the present earl.—At Ross, mr. Cook, master of the blue coat school at that place. He had conducted the scholars to church, and had taken his seat but a few minutes, when he was discovered to be a corpse. His pupils were instantly in tears, and the congregation immediately dispersed, deeply affected with so awful an example of the uncertainty of human life.—At Charleville, in the 35th year of his age, mr. James Baggot, of Ballingarry, co. of Limerick.

—Mrs.

—Mrs. Cranfield, wife of R. Cranfield, esq. of Tritonville-lodge.—In College-green, mrs. Catherine Ledbetter, of Francis-street.—At Weybridge, in Surrey, England, sir Henry Tuite, bart. of Sonna, near Mullingar.—In Cork, mr. Morgan Regan, grocer.—Lieut. Thomas Lane, of the royal navy, and late of the Charles armed ship.—In Fill-lane, mr. Terence Reilly, rope-manufacturer.—At his house at Crumlin, Thomas Smith, esq. aged 80.—At Tullamore, the rev. Quintin Finlay, for 37 years curate of the parish of Linally, adjoining that town.—In Fade-street, mr. Richard Rooney, book-binder.—At Harold's-cross, mr. B. Hepenstall.—In Georges's-street, mr. Samuel Walker, apothecary,—In Great Britain-street, mr. R. Bodkin.—In Belfast, in the 82d year of his age, Edward Hunt, esq. late major in the 39th regiment of foot, and since captain of invalids.—On board the brig Eliza, on his passage from Jamaica, on the 15th April, Thomas Glisson, esq. late of Cork.—In Dundrum, miss Mahon, daughter of the reverend Maurice Mahon, of Clonfree, county Roscommon. — Alexander Anderson, esq. barrack-master of Limerick, late captain and pay-master in the Tyrone regiment of militia.—In Abbey-street, mr. Burnett, bookseller.—In Dunlavin, mr. Edward Gyvis.—Lately at his house in Dungannon, Benjamin Stewart, esq. who had been for many years an officer in the 61st regiment.—In Bengal, of a fever caught in the expedition under colonel Monson, Robert Black, esq. an officer in the company's service, and son to the rev. dr. Black, of Londonderry.—Mr. Ralph Mulhern, sen. of Gardiner-street.—At Mount Merrion, mrs. Elizabeth Wilkinson, late of Essex street.—At Waterford, mr. James Stone.—At Llaurothal, Herfordshire, at the age of nearly 100 years, and in full possession of his faculties, the reverend Martin Barry, vicar of that parish, which living he held for 65 years.—At Glenarm, aged 70, mr. J. Montgomery, an officer of excise.—At Fort William, co. Roscommon, mrs. Lyster, widow of the late Rombold Lyster, esq.—In Great Britain-street, John Dondon, esq.—At the palace, Kilkenny, in the 77th year of his age, the right rev. Hugh Hamilton, lord bishop of Ossory.—Aged 80 years, the rev. John Murray, p. p. of Philipstown.—Suddenly, Mr. Andrew Nogeau, an eminent tailor, formerly of Trinity-place.—In Corn-market, mr. Robert M'Core.—Mr. Joseph O'Brien, of Bennetstown, co. Meath.—At his seat at Sidmouth, after a severe and tedious illness, adm. sir. Robert Kingsmill.—In James's-street, Wm. Wenman Seward, attorney.—At Kinsale, Wm. Newman, esq. sen.—After a long and painful illness, mr. Alex. Greene, formerly a very eminent chandler in this city.—At Fallinasloe, major-gen. Dalrymple, who commanded that garrison; after reviewing the troops there, on his way to one of the inns to dinner, in company with a number of military gentlemen, he was seized with an apoplectic fit, of which he instantly expired.—At Cloneberne, near Strokestown, mrs. Flattery, wife of D. Flattery, esq. of Cloghan.—In Charlotte-street, mr. John Cook, miniature painter.—After a short illness, at his house in Upper Homerton, London, Paul Le Mesurier, esq. alderman, representative in two parliaments for the borough of Southwark, a director of the East India Company, colonel of the hon. Artillery Company, and invested with other public situations.—At his house at Chelsea, mr. H. S. Woodfall, upwards of 50 years printer of the Public Advertiser, in which the letters of Junius were originally printed and published.——In Great Britain-street, mrs. E. Mears, sister of the late J. Mears, of Mear's-court, esq.——Mr. Francis Joy, of Belfast.—At Thomas-court, after a long and painful illness, Peter Coulan, late of Fleet-street, merchant.—Of an apoplexy, mr. T. Milling, of Bolton-street, on his way from the royal barracks to the canal harbour, while waiting for the ferry-boat.—At Dungarvan, the wife of the rev. Jabez Henry, minister of said parish.—At Ash-Grove, near Macroom, after a few days illness, miss Margaret Davies, daughter of the late rev. Simon Davies, rector of Macroom and Magourney.—

At

At Belview, miss Barter.—At St. Patrick's Place, Cork, the wife of Carles Cole, esq.—At Portarlington, Richard Guinness, esq. uncle of Arthur Guinness, esq. and counsellor Guinness, of Dublin.—At Carrick-on-suir, mrs. Galway, of Cork.—At Ballyhasset, near Downpatrick, W. Henry, esq. attorney.—At Annsvale, aged 70, mrs. Maginnis, wife of Joseph Maginnis, esq.—Mr. John King, of Bremore, near Balbriggan.—In Grafton-street, mrs. O'Neil, aged 64.—In her 50th year, miss Rebecca Godfrey, of south King-street.——In Whitefriar-street, mrs. Cullen, relict of the late dr. E. Cullen, of this city.—After a tedious and lingering consumption, mr. Robert Walsh, of Abbey-street, attorney.—At Waterford, mrs. M'Donough.—John Swete, esq. sen. alderman of Cork, aged 90.—At his house, on Mount Pelier-hill, mr. Wm. Giles.—Mr. Thomas Kelsey, late an eminet sadler.—Mr. John Cooke, late steward of the house of Industry.—Mrs. Eliza Fleming, wife of mr. William Fleming, of Church-street, brushmaker.—At Maryborough, mrs Budd.—At a very advanced age, at Stephen's-green, the lady of sir John White, much lamented.—At Tullamore, the rev. J. Miller.——At Harold's-cross, Thomas Middleton, aged 73, one of the people called quakers.—In Beresford-street, after a lingering illness, mr. William Orde, printer.—In Mary's-lane, mrs. Power, wife of mr. Power, rectifying-distiller.—At Peter-place, Camden-st. mr. John Stoyte, silversmith.—In Belfast, mrs. Rider, wife of mr. Job Rider.—At Ramelton, aged 72, mr. Moses Scott, formerly of Cork, merchant.—In Philadelphia, in Sept. last, Francis Russel, merchant, late of this city.—In north Earl-street, mrs. Egan, relict of the late James Egan, of Dunblany, co. Galway. esq.—At Barbadoes. of the yellow fever, lieut. Wm. Major, 15th foot, only son of Thomas Major, of Granard, esq.—Mrs. Curry, wife of George Curry, of Greencastle, esq.—At Londonderry, mr. D. M'Colgan, of Carn, merchant.—In Fownes's-street, mrs. Mary Massey, relict of the late mr. Thomas Massey, formerly of High-street.—In Essex-street, mrs. Larkin, proprietress of the Globe Coffee-house.—Richard Carter, esq. of the treasury.—In Dorset-street, Charles Lester, esq. late of Dundalk, aged 80.—At Cork-bridge, in the 35th year of her age, mrs. Hughes, wife of George Huges, esq.—In Church-street, mr. Joseph Cahill.—Of the yellow fever, at New York, mr. Thos. Reynolds, late of Grafton-street, in this city.—Lately, at the extraordinary age of 125 years, mr. Creek, of Thurlow, in Suffolk.—In Merrion-street, the lady of George Stewart, esq. surgeon general.—Suddenly Marmaduke Taylor, esq.—In Little Strand-strand, mrs. Cardiff, relict of the late mr. Joseph Cardiff.—In Hammond-lane, mr. Andrew Flinn.—Lately, at Newark, mrs. Heard, after lying in a trance for eight days and nine nights, at the expiration of which time she recovered her speech, and shortly after became a corpse.—Aged 70, mr. A. Parkinson, of Leeds, in consequence of a mortification in his foot, occasioned by cutting a nail into the quick.—After a lingering illness, and whilst on a visit at the hospitable mansion of the right. hon. lady F. Handcock, at Willbrooke, near Athlone, the lady of lieut. col. Zouch, of the 81st foot.—At his seat at Ardfry, co. Galway, Jos. Blake, esq. father of the late lord Walscourt.—In Trim, in the co. Meath, mrs. Margaret Hughes, relict of the late J. Hughes, esq. aged 85 years.—At his house in Capel-street, in an advanced age, Thomas Kinsley, esq. one of the sheriffs' peers of this city.—In Ann-street, mrs. Jean Uniacke, relict of alderman J. Uniacke, of Youghal.—At Cork, mrs. Spread, relict of the late R. Spread, of Ballycannon, esq.—At Gatehouse, James Davitte, esq. aged 74, one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of that place. He had a cheese he kept for 40 years, and ordered to be broke on the day of his burial.—At his seat, near Glasnevin, Richard Hayes, esq. of Gardiner's-place.—At Coldblow, near Lucan, mrs. Reynolds.—At Belfast, at an advanced age, mrs. Drennan, relict of the late rev. Thomas Drennan.—Mrs. Mary Brown, of Hanover-quay, in her 55th year.

At Belview, miss Barter.—At St. Pa- Essex-street, mrs. Larkin, proprietress
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Right Hon.ble R. B. Sheridan

Treasurer of the Navy &c